APPROVED FOR RELEASE 2025 UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 14176

SECRET

THIS IS AN OFFICIAL CLANDESTINE SERVICES PERSONALITY DOSSIER (201 FILE). YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do not remove material from this dossier unless an error in filing or file classification is detected. Return misfiled documents to IP/Files. Incorrectly classified documents and CS documents without file numbers should be sent to IP/AN for proper processing.

2. Maintain the material in this dossier in chronological order.

3. To transfer the charge for this dossier to another component or individual, call IP/Files, extension 4362.

4. Contact your Division/Staff Records Management Officer if you have any questions concerning the maintenance or disposition of this dossier.

NOTE: This dossier may not be complete. A listing of all CS material processed for this file may be ordered via Form 3414 "Request for File Content List" or by calling IP/Files, extension 4127 or 5831.

~~SECRET~~ NO FCL

201- 211732 CRYPT: YES ____ NO X

Interest Desk MSP
CUSTODIAN: ~~FMS~~ | Access

DATE OF FIRST DOCUMENT: 7 Jan 58

DATE OF LAST DOCUMENT: 16 March 64

BULKY ATTACHMENT: YES ____ NO X

RCS ITEM NUMBER: 201 B (1)

DISPOSITION DATE: ____

REVIEW DATE: 6/27/00

REVIEWED BY: V J Remann

~~SECRET~~

SUMMARY OF DDO FILE ON
ROBERT F. KENNEDY, 201-211732

This file was opened on Mr. Kennedy on 7 January 1958 when he was "Counsel to the Senate Investigations Subcommittee". It contains documents pertaining to his trip with Justice Douglas to the USSR in 1955. Among these documents are a list of the questions to which SR desired information ("Requirements for US Citizens Travelling in South Central Asia"), reports of contacts with Mr. Kennedy and/or Justice Douglas by Agency personnel, several newspaper and magazine clippings of the trip.

Also included are numerous "Information Reports" based on the information supplied by Mr. Kennedy on his return to the U.S., which were published by the Office of Operations (OO) from January 1956 to April 1956. The file was returned to the central DDO files section by the SR Division on 17 January 1958.

On 16 March 1964, Branch 4 of the Covert Action Staff requested that a Covert Security approval be granted for Mr. Kennedy to serve on the "Planning and Guidance Committee for the Practical Politics Institute" under Project QRSENSE, which was designed to train U.S. trade unionists being sent overseas to work with foreign trade unionists. It was planned for Mr. Kennedy to he a lecturer and "front" man for this Practical Politics Institute. Apparently the Institute was never established. There is no record that the CSA on Mr. Kennedy was granted or that formal relationship with him ever existed.

In short this file reflects only that Mr. Kennedy served the Agency as a voluntary informant. The only biographical information therein is attached to the CSA request and was extracted from Who's Who, 1962-1963.

The only other identifiable reference to Mr. Kennedy is a field dispatch (NITA-4680, Att. 1, 20 July 1955) reporting a contact with Mr. Kennedy in Tehran by Station personnel. This document is located in 201-110578.



E 2 IMPDET CL BY 011981

~~SECRET~~

# REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OR INVESTIGATIVE ACTION

*(Always handcarry 1 copy of this form)*
*PLEASE COMPLETE EACH SECTION AND APPROPRIATE BLANK*

DATE: 16 March 1964

TO:
- [ ] CI/OPERATIONAL APPROVAL AND SUPPORT DIVISION
- [X] CHIEF, INVESTIGATION AND SUPPORT DIVISION, OFFICE OF SECURITY
- [ ] CHIEF, PERSONNEL SECURITY DIVISION, OFFICE OF SECURITY

FROM: CA/4

SUBJECT: *(True name)* KENNEDY, Robert Francis

PROJECT: QRSENSE

CRYPTONYM, PSEUDONYM, AKA OR ALIASES

CI/OA FILE NO.

RI 201 FILE NO. | SO FILE NO.

## 1. TYPE ACTION REQUESTED

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [ ] | PROVISIONAL OPERATIONAL APPROVAL | [ ] | PROVISIONAL PROPRIETARY APPROVAL |
| [ ] | OPERATIONAL APPROVAL | [ ] | PROPRIETARY APPROVAL |
| [ ] | PROVISIONAL COVERT SECURITY APPROVAL | [ ] | COVERT NAME CHECK |
| [X] | COVERT SECURITY APPROVAL | [ ] | SPECIAL INQUIRY *(SO field investigation)* |
| [ ] | CONTRACT TYPE A | [ ] | CONTRACT TYPE B |

2. SPECIFIC AREA OF USE: U.S. EXPEDITE - need by April 16, 1964

3. FULL DETAILS OF USE: CA/4 requests that a CSA be granted on Subject who will be on the Planning and Guidance Committee for the Practical Politics Institute which is to be implemented under Project QRSENSE. Subject will be witting of Agency interest in the Institute and will know the students to be employed by the Agency. Bio Sheet attached.

## 4. INVESTIGATION AND COVER

| | YES | NO |
|---|---|---|
| A. U.S. GOVERNMENT INTEREST MAY BE SHOWN DURING INVESTIGATION? | X | |
| B. CIA INTEREST MAY BE SHOWN DURING INVESTIGATION? | | X |
| C. IS SUBJECT AWARE OF U.S. GOVERNMENT INTEREST IN HIM? | X | |
| D. IS SUBJECT AWARE OF CIA INTEREST IN HIM? | | X |

E. INDICATE ANY LIMITATIONS ON COVERAGE IN THE INVESTIGATION OF SUBJECT. Agency interest not to be shown during investigation.

F. SUGGEST "COVER PRETEXT" TO BE USED IN CONDUCTING PERSONAL INVESTIGATION OF SUBJECT. GOVERNMENT

G. DO YOU PLAN TO MAKE SUBJECT WITTING OF AGENCY OR GOVERNMENT INTEREST? [X] YES [ ] NO

IF NO INVESTIGATION OUTSIDE CIA, EXPLAIN FULLY: N.A.

## 5. PRQ AND GREEN LIST STATUS N.A.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [ ] | PRQ I, OR EQUIVALENT, IN (2) COPIES ATTACHED | [ ] | PRQ II WILL BE FORWARDED |
| [ ] | PRQ II, OR EQUIVALENT, IN (1) COPY ATTACHED | [ ] | GREEN LIST ATTACHED, NO: |

## 6. RI TRACES Not initiated

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [ ] | NO RECORD | [ ] | WILL FORWARD | [ ] | NON-DEROGATORY | [ ] | DEROGATORY ATTACHED |

## 7. DIVISION TRACES

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [X] | NO RECORD | [ ] | WILL FORWARD | [ ] | NON-DEROGATORY | [ ] | DEROGATORY ATTACHED |

## 8. FIELD TRACES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [ ] | NO RECORD | [ ] | WILL FORWARD |
| [ ] | NO DEROGATORY INFO. | [ ] | DEROGATORY ATTACHED |
| [ ] | LIST SOURCES CHECKED | [ ] | SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION ATTACHED |
| [X] | NOT INITIATED *(Explanation)* Does not appear necessary. | | |

SIGNATURE OF CASE OFFICER | EXTENSION | SIGNATURE OF BRANCH CHIEF: Wilfred D. Koplowitz, C/CA/4

FORM 2-63 772 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

~~SECRET~~

(9)

Liaison

Robert Francis Kennedy, Attorney-General of U.S.

(Source of following info: Who's Who, 1962-1963)

Born: Boston, Mass., November 20, 1925

Educated: Milton (Mass.) Military Academy

Harvard University, (B.A. 1948)

University of Virginia Law School (LL.B, 1951)

Assumption College (LL.D, 1957)

Married: Ethel Skakel, June 17, 1950

Served in U.S. Navy during World War II. Began legal career in U.S. Dept. of Justice.

Admitted to Massachusetts bar in 1951

Appointed Attorney-General of U.S. January 1961.

~~SECRET~~

# TRANSMITTAL OF INACTIVE PROJECT OR PERSONALITY FILE

DATE: 17 Jan. 1958

*INSTRUCTIONS: Submit original and 2 copies to RI with file attached. Hold copy in Branch "Disposition of Records" file pending receipted copy. Checking IIa, IIIc, and IVb when warranted will speed future reference to retired material.*

TO : CHIEF, RI
ATTN: RI/CO
VIA : DIVISION OR STAFF RECORDS OFFICER

FROM : (Division and Branch) SR/10

SIGNATURE OF BRANCH CHIEF: Alexander Sogolow, CSR/10

## SECTION I — FILE IDENTIFICATION

1. SUBJECT: Robert F. KENNEDY

2. PREVIOUS CRYPTONYMS (*Projects*): None

3. SUB-PROJECT OF (*Cryptonym*): None

4. ~~201-292-68~~ CASE FILE NO.: 201-211732

## SECTION II — STATUS OF TS MATERIAL (*Check one*)

a. [Xx] MATERIAL TO BE DOWNGRADED HAS BEEN ANNOTATED ON COVERSHEET OR FIRST PAGE OF EACH DOCUMENT AS FOLLOWS: "DOWNGRADE TO (*new classification*). SIGNATURE OF BRANCH CHIEF OR CASE OFFICER, ORGANIZATION, DATE" (*see R 10-305, paragraph 11b (3)*). FORWARD FILE UNDER ITS TS COVERSHEET.

b. [ ] NONE CONTAINED

c. [ ] NONE CAN BE DOWNGRADED (*If this box checked, forward file under its TS coversheet.*)

## SECTION III — STATUS OF SENSITIVE MATERIAL, I.E., RYBAT, KAPOK, KNIXON ETC. (*Check one*)

a. [XX] NONE CONTAINED (*If on inspection in RI sensitive material is found it will be automatically desensitized if this box is checked.*)

b. [ ] NONE CAN BE DESENSITIZED (*If this box checked, file must be restricted to branch and hand carried to RI.*)

c. [ ] DESENSITIZE ALL SENSITIVE MATERIALS. ATTACHED ARE ALL COPIES AVAILABLE AFTER DUE SEARCH, WHICH SHOULD BE ROUTED AS INDICATED AFTER "DESENSITIZING."

## SECTION IV — RESTRICTIONS IN RI (*Check one*)

a. [ ] RESTRICT TO BRANCH

b. [X] RESTRICT TO CLANDESTINE SERVICES PERSONNEL

## SECTION V — FOLDER DATA

1. NO. OF FOLDERS FORWARDED: 1

2. THESE FOLDERS CONSTITUTE (*Check one*)
a. [XX] ALL FOLDERS ON PROJECT/PERS. b. [ ] INACTIVE PORTIONS OF ACTIVE PROJECT

## SECTION VI — CUSTODIAN

| 1. NAME | 2. DIVISION | 3. BRANCH |
|---|---|---|
| Polly Griesemer | SR | 10 |
| **4. BUILDING** | **5. ROOM NO.** | **6. EXTENSION** |
| J | 2613 | 8360 |

*THIS SPACE FOR RI USE ONLY*

RECEIPT FOR INACTIVE PROJECT OR PERSONALITY FILE

TO : CHIEF, DIVISION
ATTN: CHIEF,
VIA : STAFF OR DIVISION RECORDS OFFICER

FILE NO. (*Assigned by RI*)
1. WASH-CIA-PRO-
2. 201 or Case File No.

FOR SERVICE ON THIS FILE CALL [ ] RI/ARCHIVES, EXT. 2471 [ ] RI/FILES, EXT. 769

1. ADDITIONAL ACTION BY RI (*Check one*)

a. [ ] NOT REQUIRED

b. [ ] THE ATTACHED PROJECT AGENT LOG, A COPY OF WHICH WAS PLACED IN THE PROJECT FILE, LISTS THE NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FOLDERS HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE PROJECT AND PLACED IN THE 201 FILE SERIES. FOR SERVICE CALL RI/FILES, EXT. 769.

DATE RECEIVED

SIGNATURE OF RECIPIENT FOR RI

*FILE RECEIPTED COPY OF THIS FORM IN BRANCH "DISPOSITION OF RECORDS" FOLDER AND DESTROY SUSPENSE COPY. RECORD ASSIGNED NUMBER ON APPROPRIATE CRYPTIC REFERENCE CARD.*

FORM 10-57 1096 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

~~SECRET~~

L Healey

(47)

Liaison

Robert Francis Kennedy, Attorney-General of U.S.

(Source of following info: Who's Who, 1962-1963)

Born:: Boston, Mass., November 20, 1925

Educated: Milton (Mass.) Military Academy

Harvard University, (B.A. 1948)

University of Virginia Law School (LL.B, 1951)

Assumption College (LL.D, 1957)

Married: Ethel Skakel, June 17, 1950

Served in U.S. Navy during World War II. Began legal career in U.S. Dept. of Justice.

Admitted to Massachusetts bar in 1951

Appointed Attorney-General of U.S. January 1961.

~~SECRET~~

# TRANSMITTAL OF INACTIVE PROJECT OR PERSONALITY FILE

DATE: 17 Jan. 1958

*INSTRUCTIONS: Submit original and 2 copies to RI with file attached. Hold copy in Branch "Disposition of Records" file pending receipted copy. Checking IIa, IIIc, and IVb when warranted will speed future reference to retired material.*

TO : CHIEF, RI
ATTN: RI/CO
VIA : DIVISION OR STAFF RECORDS OFFICER

FROM : (Division and Branch) SR/10

SIGNATURE OF BRANCH CHIEF: Alexander Sogolow, CSR/10

## SECTION I — FILE IDENTIFICATION

1. SUBJECT: Robert F. KENNEDY
2. PREVIOUS CRYPTONYMS (Projects): None
3. SUB-PROJECT OF (Cryptonym): None
4. 201-293-88 CASE FILE NO.: 201-211732

## SECTION II — STATUS OF TS MATERIAL (Check one)

a. [XX] MATERIAL TO BE DOWNGRADED HAS BEEN ANNOTATED ON COVERSHEET OR FIRST PAGE OF EACH DOCUMENT AS FOLLOWS: "DOWNGRADE TO (new classification). SIGNATURE OF BRANCH CHIEF OR CASE OFFICER, ORGANIZATION, DATE" (see R 10-305, paragraph 11b (3)). FORWARD FILE UNDER ITS TS COVERSHEET.

b. [ ] NONE CONTAINED

c. [ ] NONE CAN BE DOWNGRADED (If this box checked, forward file under its TS coversheet.)

## SECTION III — STATUS OF SENSITIVE MATERIAL, I.E., RYBAT, KAPOK, KNIXON ETC. (Check one)

a. [XX] NONE CONTAINED (If on inspection in RI sensitive material is found it will be automatically desensitized if this box is checked.)

b. [ ] NONE CAN BE DESENSITIZED (If this box checked, file must be restricted to branch and hand carried to RI.)

c. [ ] DESENSITIZE ALL SENSITIVE MATERIALS. ATTACHED ARE ALL COPIES AVAILABLE AFTER DUE SEARCH, WHICH SHOULD BE ROUTED AS INDICATED AFTER "DESENSITIZING."

## SECTION IV — RESTRICTIONS IN RI (Check one)

a. [ ] RESTRICT TO BRANCH
b. [X] RESTRICT TO CLANDESTINE SERVICES PERSONNEL

## SECTION V — FOLDER DATA

1. NO. OF FOLDERS FORWARDED: 1
2. THESE FOLDERS CONSTITUTE (Check one)
a. [XX] ALL FOLDERS ON PROJECT/PERS. b. [ ] INACTIVE PORTIONS OF ACTIVE PROJECT

## SECTION VI — CUSTODIAN

| 1. NAME | 2. DIVISION | 3. BRANCH |
|---|---|---|
| Polly Griesemer | SR | 10 |
| **4. BUILDING** | **5. ROOM NO.** | **6. EXTENSION** |
| J | 2613 | 8360 |

*THIS SPACE FOR RI USE ONLY*

RECEIPT FOR INACTIVE PROJECT OR PERSONALITY FILE

TO : CHIEF, DIVISION
ATTN: CHIEF,
VIA : STAFF OR DIVISION RECORDS OFFICER

FILE NO. (Assigned by RI)
1. WASH-CIA-PRO-
2. 201 or Case File No.

FOR SERVICE ON THIS FILE CALL [ ] RI/ARCHIVES, EXT. 2471 [ ] RI/FILES, EXT. 769

1. ADDITIONAL ACTION BY RI (Check one)

a. [ ] NOT REQUIRED

b. [ ] THE ATTACHED PROJECT AGENT LOG, A COPY OF WHICH WAS PLACED IN THE PROJECT FILE, LISTS THE NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FOLDERS HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE PROJECT AND PLACED IN THE 201 FILE SERIES. FOR SERVICE CALL RI/FILES, EXT. 769.

DATE RECEIVED

SIGNATURE OF RECIPIENT FOR RI

*FILE RECEIPTED COPY OF THIS FORM IN BRANCH "DISPOSITION OF RECORDS" FOLDER AND DESTROY SUSPENSE COPY. RECORD ASSIGNED NUMBER ON APPROPRIATE CRYPTIC REFERENCE CARD.*

FORM 10-57 1096 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

~~SECRET~~

D Healey

(47)

~~SECRET~~

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. D 436 781

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR | REPORT NO.: 00— B-94823 |
| SUBJECT: Oil Derricks at Baku/Location of Possible Radar Installations/Wage Scales/Prices | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 5 April 56 |
| KENNEDY | NO. OF PAGES: 3 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #: |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): USSR | RESPONSIVE TO: OO/C- |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. In August 1955, a friend and I went by boat from Pahlevi, Iran, across the south western part of the Caspian Sea to Baku, USSR. The boat was the Soviet "Pioneer" and was very nice and clean and newly painted. Although nobody spoke English, we were treated in the highest style. The cabins were very good and food never stopped coming.

2. Baku was very impressive as we approached it from the water. You could smell the oil 15 miles away. We saw at least three or four hundred offshore oil derricks. There were oil derricks everywhere, on the hills and in the water and there were many patches of oil on the water as we approached. It was reminiscent of Los Angeles. The offshore oil derricks extended out from the shore in the southeastern part of the bay and down toward Ostrov Nargin. On the hills behind the harbor, I saw two installations which I believe were radars. (On file in CIA Map Library is a USAF Target Complex Mosaic - Series 25, 0325-9999-4-25 MA-Baku, on which source has marked the location of the two possible radar installations. They are designated X-1 and X-2. SECRET.) The installation X-1 faces south toward the sea and X-2 faces east across the bay and the oil wells.

3. A small Soviet naval vessel passed us at about 0500. We docked at Pier 16 or 18 in Baku. There was no construction going on at any of the docks. A great deal has taken place in Baku since the revolution. Before the revolution people were illiterate and there were very few public buildings, schools or hospitals and a great number of slums. This has all been changed. A number of nurseries including one of the revolution are being constructed. Also a research institution for doctors and those in the medical profession.

4. Our interpreter told us there was no unemployment in Baku and that 99% of the population was literate. Schools for Russians and Azerbaijanians are separate. The guide said that the reason for this is that everyone likes to have his own school.

5. We saw the building where all the newspapers and magazines in town are published, about 100 of them.

6. At a music festival we learned that dancers are paid around 1000 rubles a month which at the local exchange is about $250. Evidently a streetcar driver is paid about the same thing. They pay rent according to their salary and the guide said that for a three-room apartment a family would have to pay about 50 rubles which is not bad.

7. There is a maritime union in Baku for both seamen and stevedores. The union runs schools for seamen, institutes for health and generally looks to the care of the members. It is run by the State. The Union controls 120 ships and its members are paid on a commission basis. Other Maritime salaries are: seamen - 1000-1500 rubles; ship captains - 3000 rubles.

8. If a union member has a grievance he goes to a Commission to appeal his case. Both union and management are represented on the Commission. Both ships' captains

~~SECRET~~

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | | ARMY | | NAVY | | AIR | | FBI | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN — NO DISSEM ABROAD — LIMITED

*LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.*

and the union determine who is to be promoted. When I asked the guide what a seaman did if he had a grievance regarding his salary, she said that she doubted that such a thing would happen since the seamen are treated so well.

9. We visited a school for Russians. School teachers in elementary schools are paid around 1500 rubles. No US history is taught. The teachers were interested in the pay scale in the US. There are two shifts in the school in order to meet the requirements of so many students; one is from 8 to 1 and the other from 1:30 to 7.

10. At the engineering institute 40% of the students are girls. The institute is for training people in the oil trade. Geology, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, etc, are taught. Eighty per cent of the students are Azerbaijanians. There are 10,000 students and approximately 200 classrooms. They graduate 1000 engineers a year.

11. One rack in one of the classrooms contained nothing but US magazines, some as late as April 1955. The Director said that engineering was a universal science and knowledge should be shared. There was a nursery in the basement for children of the students as well as teachers.

12. We visited a broadcasting station where the Assistant Director told us that no propaganda was disseminated, only news. They broadcast in five languages, three local plus Persian and Turkish. They broadcast a lot of Azerbaijanian music which the director felt was popular in Persia. This broadcasting station was located in the center of Baku, 3 blocks from the water. They said they soon would move it about 1½-2 miles outside of the city, where they are also building a TV station. I believe the new location is close to the Baku stadium. The Assistant Director said he did not know how many kilowatts the station was. Actors earn about 1500 rubles.

13. We asked to see the railroad station but the guide politely refused to permit us to see it or the oil derricks and works.

14. We went to one of the local stores. A large, friendly, crowd gathered. Some of the local prices are:

| | |
|---|---|
| package of cigarettes | 3 rubles and 50 kopeks |
| liter of gas | 37 rubles |
| bike | 601 rubles |
| pot | 21 rubles |
| iron | 88 rubles |
| heater (heat from center relected out) | 29 rubles |
| cheap alum. color pot | 36 rubles |
| T shirt | 26 rubles |
| phonograph | 250 rubles |
| old tennis racquet | 238 rubles |
| large old-fashioned radio | 795 rubles |
| raincoat | 210 rubles |

15. We formed a number of general impressions of Baku. The people are active, the city bustling and everyone is subject to incessant propaganda over the loud speakers. People must have an inferiority complex; the guides are ashamed of the old city. Bureaucracy must be tremendous with the State running even the smallest store.

16. As no one knew what a travellers' check was, the guide had to bring a member of the bank up to my room and try to work something out in order to get some rubles for us. Bank officials had never heard of travellers' checks either and all asked what the American Express Co was.

17. In the stores everything is kept locked up. When you wanted to see something on a shelf the attendant would have to unlock the cabinet to show it to you.

/On file in CIA Map Library is a USAF Target Complex Mosaic - Series 25, 0325-9999-4-25 MA, Baku, on which source pinpointed two possible radar installations. SECRET/ Call No. VF-B-94823. To borrow, call code 143 ext 2596.



END

~~Secret~~
(2)

00-B-94823

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES (31) 4/5-6

B/8 - 02 - 06 15

621.43 321 N
753.688 321 N
850.61
831.1
831.3
762.206
756.517
769.
781.1

+1

NOFORN Ni Dissem Abroad Limited

SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY

~~SECRET~~

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. D 378824

COUNTRY: USSR

REPORT NO.: 00—B-92549

SUBJECT: Interview with the Deputy Tax Administrator of Alma Ata/Criminal Trial

DATE DISTRIBUTED: 9 FEB '56

NO. OF PAGES: 2

NO. OF ENCLS.:

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #:

PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Alma Ata

RESPONSIVE TO: OO/C.

DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55

DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. On 25 Aug 55, around 9:30, a friend and I met with the Deputy Tax Administrator of Alma Ata. He said any worker who makes more than 260 rubles pays a tax which ranges from 1.5% to 13%. Any one making above 1000 rubles a month pays the higher tax on all above that. Just below 1000 rubles, you pay 8.5%. This tax is applicable for all workers including those working on State Farms but not for Collective Farms. The latter pay a tax based on their property and it is based on the value of the land and can be anywhere from 400 to 1200 rubles. The Ministers of Finance and Agriculture make the decision on how much the land should be valued at. In addition, the Collective Farms themselves pay a tax. They pay no tax on the money they make on the produce they sell to the Government under contract; on everything above that amount that they sell to the Government they pay a 9% tax and on everything they sell on the free market they pay a 15% tax.

2. A State Farmer pays the same tax on his plot of land that a Collective Farmer does.

3. A person owning a home in the city pays a tax based on the value of the home, 1% each year; he also pays a tax on the property he owns of 30 to 40 kopeks each square meter.

4. A factory pays a tax and, based on earnings, it is anywhere from 5 to 20%.

(A MIG [sic-probably MTS] director told us they also dig irrigation ditches for Collective Farms and charge 1 ruble 40 kopeks per cubic meter, and also dig wells and depending on the ground, charge anywhere from 90 to 240 rubles per meter (I am not sure of the accuracy of the last figures).

5. The Deputy Tax Collector whose name I do not recall, also said that collectivism was a peaceful transitorial period in Kazakhstan. He was rather a tall, thin, older man, precise with all the characteristics of an accountant.

6. After leaving the Tax Office we picked up the Chief of Police and one of his colleagues and went to the outskirts of town to hear a criminal trial that was going on. The Court House didn't look like one and was in an out-of-the-way place up some dirt streets. The defendant, a man dressed poorly in a pair of slacks and white shirt was charged with assault and battery; I don't know the Russian term other than they repeatedly referred to it as hooliganism. Evidently, the man got drunk, went down to his office, used vile language, insulted women, threatened to throw certain people out the window and hit a 70-year old man with a chair. The Court, consisting of a woman as Chief Judge and two men as Assistants (one middle aged and one with a blue tee-shirt on in his early 20's), first called to see if all the witnesses were present. Four were in the court but three were absent. The Court then asked the Prosecutor to comment on their absence. He stated they all had been unavoidably detained in other places but that their testimony was not necessary to the case and it would be satisfactory with him for the case to go on. The Court then asked the defendant's counsel and the defendant who also both gave their consent that the trial be held. The Court then asked all the witnesses to stand, told them they should

~~SECRET~~

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.

tell the truth for, if they didn't, they would be subjected to prosecution themselves, and then asked them to step over to the desk to sign a statement that they would tell the truth and understood the consequences if they did not.

7. The defendant was then called, asked his name and his family history by the Chief Judge, a Kazakh who looked rather pitiless and when not questioning herself, rather bored. The Judge then said that the defendant had admitted his guilt and had explained why he did it. The defendant said he had had 150 grams of vodka, that when he was young he had fallen on his head and that he had also been thrown on his head while horseback riding and that he didn't have control over himself when he drank. He said he couldn't remember specifically what he had done but he was sorry. The Judge asked him about his home life and he said he had a boy and a girl but that he didn't like his wife.

8. A woman witness was then called. She told about the prisoner coming into the office, being loud and boisterous and insulting her. She was dressed in white with dark stockings, was lame and had quite a pretty face. She was asked some questions by the Judge, none by the prosecutor, and was asked by defense counsel if she had been present at the time the defendant had begun physically fighting with the old man. To which she replied no. She also brought out that the prisoner and the old man worked at the same job-counters, which I guess is our bookkeeper, that the prisoner had worked at that job for some 25 years and that the two men did not get along at all well together.

9. Another woman testified to assaults by the prisoner and to his beating the man with the chair, and how he had come into the office and the men had gotten him to leave once, that he had returned, insulted all the women generally, threatened to throw people out the window and hit the man.

10. Another woman witness was called. She told a story similar to the first woman's. She looked the stern though pompous type and it developed, during the course of the Judge's cross-examination, that she had only been present a short time during the fracas, but was telling the story based on what she had gathered from other people. The defendant himself asked this woman questions as to how she could come and testify to something she knew nothing about, and said further she had a reputation for being a gossip.

11. A young Kazakh worker in the office, was called. He told the same story as the second woman. He said the manager tried to get the prisoner to give up factory papers and money that he was carrying around because he would lose them and that this infuriated the prisoner so he said he wasn't trusted and was going to throw everyone out the window.

12. The Judge asked the man whether the prisoner was good at his work. He replied that he didn't know because he hadn't been working long enough but he didn't think the management thought much of him. The prisoner asked him if he saw him hit the victim on the head with the chair and said if he had done that he would have killed him.

13. The prosecutor summed up and said that hooliganism could not be tolerated and that this man should be imprisoned The Defense Attorney, in a very impassionate speech, said the Court should take with consideration the fact that the man did not have full control of himself mentally since his fall during his youth, that he had been drinking, that he left once and then drank some more and came back and that was when he caused trouble and it showed when he left that he was trying to behave by the fact he left once. The summation lasted some 15 minutes and was very emotional. He pointed out that Soviet Law specifically excludes from penalty for things such as this, people who are demented. The Prosecution then produced a Doctor's certificate saying the prisoner was alright mentally. The Defense Attorney again said the prisoner should not go to jail. The Court asked the prisoner if he had anything to say. He asked not to be sent to jail and the Court recessed to consider the verdict.

14. Two Militiamen guarded the prisoner who sat in a box during the trial.

15. Rules of evidence certainly seemed relaxed.

16. Afterwards we learned that the man received as a sentence a fine of 20% of his salary for a six months' period, to be paid to the State.

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES -80

781.5 N
771.21
861.1
861.3

end 8/8-02-0015 2/66
106.1 N

~~SECRET~~

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

~~SECRET~~ SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY

# INFORMATION REPORT

This material contains information affecting th National Defense of the United States within th meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelatio of which in any manner to an unauthorized per son is prohibited by law.

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

COUNTRY: USSR

REPORT NO.: 00-B-92547

SUBJECT: State Machine Factory in Novosibirsk/City Government and Income

DATE DISTRIBUTED: 9 FEB 56

NO. OF PAGES: 2

NO. OF ENCLS.:

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #:

PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Novosibirsk

RESPONSIVE TO: OO/C-

DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55

DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. On 29 Aug 55, while in Novosibirsk, USSR, a friend and I visited a State machine factory. The factory has 3,500 employees of whom one third are women. The wage scale is between 840 and 2,500 rubles.

2. The Director of the plant whose name I do not recall was frosty, although the engineer was friendly. They showed us a part of the plant where they turned out heavy machine tools, such as the machines that they have in their plant, boring machines, giant presses, etc.

3. The machines they use in the plant were made for the most part in the US, UK and Germany, predominately the first two. The engineer said that these machines were bought prior to World War II and they had no machines in their plant purchased after the war.

4. The engineer said that the biggest bore they make is two meters, and that some of the machines they make weigh as much as 350 tons.

5. Once again we saw women doing some of the heaviest and most intricate work. We were obviously an oddity and attracted a good deal of attention.

6. Afterwards, we visited the workers' club. They had a regular theater with excellent props on the stage and a very fine seating arrangement. A large chandelier hung from the ceiling. There was also a small gym room for basketball, tumbling, etc. There was a library with 35 thousand volumes with such American books as Dreiser, Howard Fast, Jack London, translated into Russian and available. There was a lecture room where talks were given to the workers on politics, international situation, and scientific events which might interest them in their work. There is a lecture bureau which provides lectures on the first two subjects and for latter subjects, lectures might come from the Institute or some technical union.

7. There is much building going on in the town. An artificial lake is being planned in an area where there seemed to be rather poor housing. Many flats are being constructed. The square in front of the opera house is one of the nicest I saw in the USSR.

8. In a talk with the Deputy of the Mayor at lunch, we learned that the retail stores are owned by the city and the factories are owned by the state. Retail stores get their produce from State-controlled factories and are told how much they can charge for all items and how much profit they can make. It is a serious criminal offense to charge other than what you have been told you can.

9. The city makes a little profit each year in its operations. It receives its income from stores, taxes, and industry. Last year [1954] for instance, the city received 300,000 rubles from stores and taxes and over 400 thousand rubles from the factories. This money is used for "cultural development" such as the building of the artificial lake.

10. There are 12 private markets in the city. A customer pays the city two rubles for use of a stall. He also has use of weighing machines, refrigeration, if necessary, and sanitary or health inspection.

- end -

S-E-C-R-E-T

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI |
|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN

NO DISSEM ABROAD

LIMITED

LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.

p 2

D378875

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES 18

B/8—02 - 0615 2/56

00-B-92547

9 Feb 56

| 4-12/741.41 | 629N |
|---|---|
| 762.203 | 629N |
| 741.411 | 629N |
| 741.422 | 629N |
| 108.3 | 629N |
| 784.2 | 629N |

+1

D378876

SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

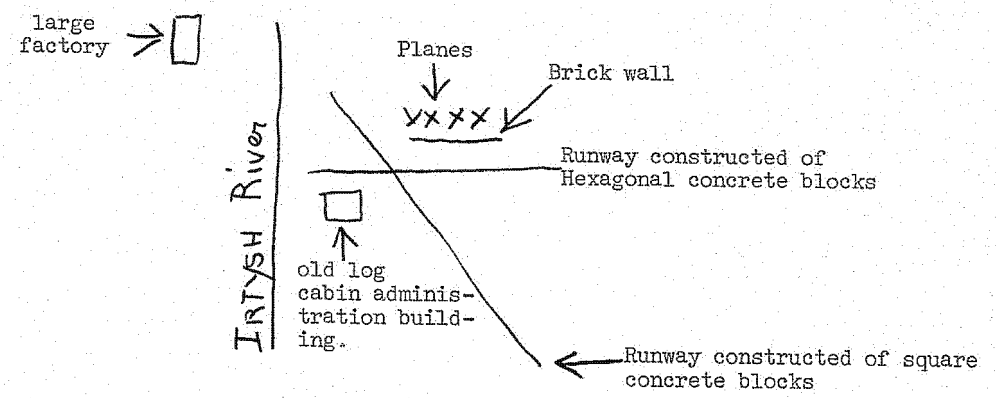
This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR D378876 | REPORT NO.: 00-B-92546 |
| SUBJECT: Flight From Alma Ata to Barnaul/Airports at Taldy Kurgan and Semi Palatinok/Impressions of Barnaul/Population | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 9 Feb '56 |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 2 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #: |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Taldy Kurgan/Semipalatinsk/Barnaul | RESPONSIVE TO: 00/C. |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |

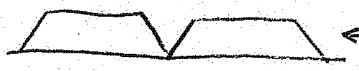
THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. On 26 Aug 55, my friend and I left Alma Ata for Barnaul. The runway at Alma Ata was made of dirt. On the way to Barnaul we stopped at Taldy-Kurgan and at Semipalatinsk. The runways at Taldy Kurgan were also of dirt. At Semipalatinsk we saw about four two-engine fighters or light bombers. I couldn't see the planes very well but their tails looked as if they were jets. They were behind a brick wall, five or six feet high, which was fairly close to the runway but we could only see them when we were taking off. They must have been a couple of hundred yards away. The following sketch shows where the planes were on the airfield at Semipalatinsk:




2. There was a bridge over the Irtysh at Semipalatinsk. It was wide enough for two cars to pass one another and consisted of about six sections shaped like this



← These six sections were supported by five [sic] concrete pillars.

3. On our flight to Barnaul we flew over different kinds of country. The hills below changed colors from yellow to purple and periodically we flew over herds of sheep or cattle and once in a while over lonely little thatched houses or huts. The day was overcast. It is a six-hour flight from Alma Ata to Barnaul which is in Siberia. It has a population of about 300 thousand. Some three million hectares of virgin soil have been cultivated. There are a large textile factory and a match factory in the city.

4. It is far different from the cities we had seen in Central Asia. It was raining as we came into the airport. For some reason, about 15 minutes before we came

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.

in sight of Barnaul, we went down to 100 meters and skimmed over the ground. It was very rough in the rain and without seat belts we bounced around a bit. The dreariness of the weather undoubtedly contributed to one's impression of the city, but the bright colorful costumes were missing and the immediate thing to strike you are the log houses. All but the very new apartment buildings are made of logs. In addition, not many of the streets are paved. There are many streets made of cobblestones; on others, you sink up to your ankle in dry dust when you walk along. The sidewalks are the same way, though packed down a little more.

5. The workers homes we passed all had interesting and bright shutters and doors or gates. Often the wood on the edges of the houses had some design on it. The curtains in the windows all seemed to have some cut design in them. The women seemed to be in shawls more than the other places we had been. At first, however, the people seemed to be friendly, however, when I could not answer them in their language and said I was American, their facial expressions changed considerably.

6. The workers homes mentioned above have small yards and rent for 50 to 120 rubles depending on the quality of the house. The flats rent for 26 to 65 rubles 70 kopeks depending on the workers' salary and number of rooms in the flat.

- end -

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES (8)
B/8-02-0615 2/56

757.4 623N
757.4 523N
461.11 523N
461.21 523N
754.81 523N
723.2 129N
781.12 129N

+3

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

D378877

SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY

~~SECRET~~

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR D378877 | REPORT NO.: 00— B-92427 |
| SUBJECT: Tashkent/Mosque/Appellate Trail/MTS and Collective Farm Income and Statistics. | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 9 Feb '56 |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 2 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #: |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Tashkent | RESPONSIVE TO: |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |
| | OO/C- |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. While in Tashkent in August 1955, a friend and I visited a Mosque. Our guide had been very anxious for us to meet the Mullahs there. There was a large crowd, far bigger than we had met elsewhere. The Mullah of the Mosque said that he had been to Mecca in 1953 and that about ten Mullahs had gone last year. Their trips are paid for by the Church.

2. Afterward we had a visit with the Mufti who is 96 years old. He had been to Mecca in the 1920's. They explained to us, upon being questioned, (all questions and answers had to be translated from English to Russian to Uzbek and when questions were addressed to the Mufti, his son the Mullah had to ask him directly because of his deafness) that the Church was absolutely free in Uzbekistan, that neither the police nor the MVD interferred with them but that in the past, had on occasion helped them out when they had such large crowds that they could not handle them.

3. They asked questions as to why in 1948 when one of them was in Mecca there were 60 representatives from the USSR and only one from the US. We explained that there were not many Moslems in the US. Also one of them, the one who did the translations from Russian to Uzbek, said he heard that the Mosque being erected in Washington was not going to be headed by a real Moslem and was that right. We said that we understood that it was being headed by a Mullah from Turkey but were not sure.

4. After a big banquet of a dozen courses the Mullah gave a short speech on the fact that there was freedom of religion in the USSR. I asked at lunch if they saw any conflict between the teachings of their Church and Communism. After much translating, the answer I received through Nick was how could there be when the Communist Government had nothing to do with the Church; they are completely separate.

5. We asked if many Mullahs were executed for crimes that were done against the Revolution. The Mullah explained that there were several who tried to oppose the will of the people and they were executed or put in prison but have been released. He was unsure of the number but thought two or three.

6. Later we stopped in on an Apellate trial and actually it was more like a clemency hearing. A man had been sentenced to two years for hooliganism and his attorney, a woman, was trying to get it reduced to a year because he was the head of a family and because he had served with distinction against the Fascists in World War II. The state prosecutor opposed it because he said the state could not tolerate hooliganism (the defense attorney had said this also). The trial was conducted in Uzbek. There were three judges, of which the chief and another were women.

7. On 17 Aug 55, we visited an MTS and a collective farm near Tashkent. We arrived at the MTS around 9:45 and were taken to a room for a conference with the director. He had a homey bust of Stalin with a child, in addition to pictures of the various Communist leaders, in his office.

~~SECRET~~

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

*LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.*

8. He explained that this MTS serviced six farms, that he had 364 workers of which 240 worked exclusively on tractors. These workers lived on the factory [sic] and were paid by the collective farm through the MTS at the going rate on the farm. The farms pay different prices to the MTS for the use of the tractors, depending on the types of crops being raised. If cotton is the crop they furnish 11% of the total number of kilograms of cotton raised on the farm. If watermelons, they pay the MTS 34 rubles for each hectare of watermelons; this is paid no matter whether it is a good year or bad year, good crop or bad crop. (One MTS director told us that this MTS had an income of five million rubles of which three million were profit. I am not sure that we had a mutual understanding of income and profit.)

9. The MTS has its own nursery which we visited. The children, who were very cute, recited a poem for us. There were a number of nurses around. They are paid between 450 and 550 rubles a month plus board and room as is the supervisor. The children can go to the nursery up to three years of age. There were sleeping and eating accommodations for them which looked very neat and clean. The supervisor, as we were leaving, said they had some US nursery books for the children.

10. We then visited one of the six collective farms serviced by the MTS. We were taken in to visit with the head man. The room we sat in had pictures of the Communist leaders including Mao Tse Tung. The farm had 1050 hectares of which approximately 920 hectares were planted in cotton. There are 731 families on the farm and there are a total of 1361 workers of which about 700 are working on cotton.

11. In addition to the cotton, they have 132 cows which give milk at an average of 1900 liters per year, 3500 sheep, 260 horses. They have a hospital, school and an old Mosque where the director said quite a large number of people go on Friday.

12. The income to the farm in 1954 was 13,714,000 rubles. Cotton is produced at a rate of about 35 centners a hectare.

13. Each family is alloted 1300 square meters of land for himself. During the period 1930-1933, the rate of production was only five centners a hectare.

14. We visited the cotton growing fields and the barns where the cows were being brought in to be milked. We had tea and fruit and then they took us to lunch where there were dozens of courses and toasts. I found some of our hosts acting upset when we didn't bottom's up and after the second or third drink they were putting water in their glasses and acting like it was vodka.

15. Our host toasted the fact that at one time they felt themselves to be a proud people, colony of Russia, but now the Russians had done so much for them in industry and agriculture that they could not help but feel grateful and so we toasted the Russian people.

16. The farm was very impressive. As it looked very rich, the MTS which operates from Moscow through the local state government was also impressive.

17. Everyone was very friendly and they all sent greetings to the US people. They also expressed a viewpoint that exchanges of the agricultural delegates was a forerunner of a closer relationship between the USSR and the US.

- end -

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES (18)
B18-02-0615 2156
107.4 942N
845.4 942N
106,11 942N
723.11 942N
722.101 942N +1

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

D378878

SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY

~~SECRET~~

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

COUNTRY: USSR D378878

REPORT NO.: 00-B-92420

SUBJECT: Flight From Frunze to Alma Ata/Airport/Alma Ata/ Population Statistics/Candy Factory/University of Alma Ata/Agricultural Experimental Center/ Visit to a Collective Farm/MTS/Visit to an Apple Collective Farm

DATE DISTRIBUTED: 9 Feb '56

NO. OF PAGES: 3

NO. OF ENCLS.:

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #:

PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Alma Ata

RESPONSIVE TO: OO/C-

DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55

DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955.

He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. We flew from Frunze to Alma Ata. The airport at Frunze had a dirt runway and there were mountains to our right for awhile then plains, then rolling hills and finally mountains of seven or eight thousand feet which we crossed and then we changed direction and came into Alma Ata with high snow-capped mountains again on our right. When we reached Alma Ata the pilot did not seem to know which airport to land at but finally he selected the one to the East. There was another dirt runway but we made a smooth landing.

2. Alma Ata is a very beautiful city with a population of 500 thousand. We were met at the plane by the manager of the hotel, the manager of the airlines who spoke English and a VOKS representative who also spoke English. There were three cars for our use.

3. The streets of Alma Ata were all paved and although there were the usual Central Asian houses, the city seems prosperous. The room accommodations in the hotel seemed good.

4. We visited a candy factory of about 1,000 employees who worked in three shifts. The minimum wage is 700 to 800 rubles; the maximum wage is 2000 rubles. Seventy five percent of the workers were women; 30 to 35% were Kazakhs. The manager was a man who said that Kazakhs were working out well and that ten of his engineers were Kazakhs. He had gone to school in Leningrad to learn his trade. They get their sugar from beets. The manager of the plant is a member of the union, as of course, is the chief engineer who was an attractive Russian woman. The union has pioneer camps and resorts although the factory does too. We had to put on white coats as in a hospital before being allowed to go into the factory.

5. Kazakh is a very large area, 3,000 kilometers across and bigger than Italy, France, Germany and Benelux combined. They have many different problems in the various parts of the country.

6. On 23 Aug 55, we visited the University of Alma Ata and were met by the Rector and 10 or 12 of the faculty. They have 3,500 students and about 350 faculty members split into eight different departments. The school was founded in 1934. There is a Communist group of about 400 members in the school and their purpose is to keep students and faculty up to snuff. Most of the discussion centered around the events of the 1920's and 30's in Kazakstan. The Russians first came to Kazakstan in 1730 but came back in 1860 to stay. There were three who evidently controlled most of the land during that period and the status quo was allowed to remain. The professors said there was not much opposition to the Soviets taking over because there was an active, though underground, Communist organization in Kazakstan during the early 1900s and, in addition, the ordinary peasant welcomed Communism. There was only opposition from the Kulaks but they gradually saw the light and came to appreciate the new system. None of them was liquidated. However, some who opposed Communism were taken to other sections of the country and now even they like Communism and see their former mistake.

~~SECRET~~

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

*LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.*

We asked them about Caroe's book [See 00-B-924257]. Both professors who were experts of this part of the country said they were familiar with the book and that the statistics that he gave on the liquidation of Kazakh were lies and that there had been something published in the Soviet press to that effect when the book was published. We then asked them how they explained the 1926 and 1939 census which showed a 30% drop in number of Kazakhs. They said they were not familiar with the figures. They said that there had been some figures during the 1920's but no one died of starvation because of the help of the Soviet government and there was no famine during the 1930's. They said it was possible that there were a few people who opposed collectivization and left the country but that most of them had returned by now for they had heard the good reports from the country. Finally one of the professors said possibly the Soviet census figures were wrong, and that it was often difficult to get those things absolutely correct. We asked them if they had heard of the historian Togan who wrote about this area. There was a stir among the professors but the two experts said they had not. We explained that Togan, who was in the area during the 1920's and 30's reported wholesale opposition to collectivism and heavy liquidation of nomads by the authorities. The professors said he must have been in error.

7. The Rector asked how the school system works in the US; how a student pays his bills, etc. He also pointed out that although the USSR gets US scientific periodicals, the US evidently does not get those of the USSR because none of them was even mentioned as quoted and he wanted to know if that was a lack of interest.

8. We then drove out 30 kilometers to visit one of the six experimental centers in Kazakstan. It services about 20 different sub-stations, which in turn service their respective collective farms. It has been in operation since 1939, has over 1,000 hectares and is working on ways to improve corn, wheat, alfalfa,barley, etc. We were shown some examples of winter wheat where they had been able to get more than 40 centners per hectare and some US summer wheat which only yielded 19 centners per hectare. We were told that that was nothing against US wheat but that summer wheat never did as well as winter wheat.

9. We were told that they were just starting with corn this year [1955] and were going to plant some three million hectares. We saw one of the fields of corn which was as high as Iowa corn. Later we were to pass corn on other farms where it wasn't much higher than one's waist.

10. The Director introduced us to a young girl who had perfected one of the new types of corn and an elderly man who had perfected a new type of wheat.

11. We drove to visit a brigade of Collective Farms which has 13 thousand hectares of plow land and about 60 thousand for grazing. They have over 30 thousand sheep, 2,000 cattle, 900 horses and grow wheat, corn and beets. One man can handle two hectares of beets, 10 hectares of corn and 40 hectares of wheat which for the earth is very good in the USSR. They explained that everything was mechanized and that is why they do things so efficiently. There was a visible stir, however, when we told them, in answer to a question, that one man handled 55 hectares of corn in the US.

12. There are some 900 families living on the farm and about 1500 workers. The minimum income is 15 thousand rubles and the maximum is 30 thousand. They each own $\frac{1}{4}$ hectare of land and pay a tax of some 300 rubles which is the only tax a collective farmer pays. They get about a 5,000-ruble income from this plot of land.

13. The girl in charge of the corn said that in one lot they had, they expected to get 100 centners a hectare but on some of the other lots only 40-50. Here they grow one ear to a stalk. We wnt to see the MTS which serves this farm and four others. Although payment is fixed it is based on the yield from the land. If the land yields a certain amount of centners a hectare, you pay so much; if it yields more, you pay a little more; if less you pay a little less.

14. The MTS has about 600 employees most of whom live on Collective Farms. However there are 32 experts who live on the station. They help farmers with cattle and sheep, provide veterinarian services, supply types of grain to use, etc. This service is free to the farm. There are about 240 tractor drivers and 18 maintenance men. The MTS is in the process of expanding and new buildings are going up.

15. Cows on Collective Farms give around 2400 liters of milk with butter fat content four percent. A collective farm has about 90 camels.

16. The Director of the MTS had three pictures of Marx in three different offices. This was the first time I had ever seen him displayed so prominently. There were of course the usual pictures of Stalin and Lenin and a statue of the two of them outside. There was also the usual loudspeaker with the radio going here as at the experimental station; music and lectures.

17. On 24 Aug 55, we visited an apple collective farm near Alma Ata. The farm has about 4000 hectares of which 470 are in apples, 70 of those are new trees. In addition they grow wheat and corn and have around 11,000 sheep, 900 horses and 50 camels. There are about 900 families and 1300 workers. The minimum income is 15 thousand rubles and the maximum 112 thousand with the average around 40 thousand. Between 15 and 25% of a worker's income comes from his own private lot of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a hectare. One man takes care of one hectare of apples; one man can handle 17 hectares of wheat. They have 290 hectares of corn and one man handles three or four hectares. The apples and trees were wonderful looking.

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES (8)
B/8-02-0615
2/56

| | |
|---|---|
| 757.4 | 212N |
| 757.4 | 123N |
| 621.43 | 123N |
| 412 722.31 | 123N +2 |
| 831.2 | 123N |
| 139.12 | 123N |
| 632.01 | 123N |
| 632.811 | 123N |
| 632.814 | 123N |
| 722.101 | 123N |
| 723.11 | 123N |


~~SECRET~~

NOFORN  NO DISSEM ABROAD  LIMITED

D378691

SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY

SECRET

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. D378691

COUNTRY: USSR

REPORT NO.: 00— B-92548

SUBJECT: Barnaul Airport/Jet Sightings/Flight to Novosibirsk/Population/Legal Information/Visit to Shoe Factory/Production/Wages

DATE DISTRIBUTED: 2 FEB '56

NO. OF PAGES: 2

NO. OF ENCLS.:

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #:

PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Barnaul/Novosibirsk

RESPONSIVE TO: OO/C-

DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55

DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations. 66

1. On 28 Aug 55, a friend and I left Barnaul for Novosibirsk. At the Barnaul airport we saw a half a dozen or so two-engine-type jet planes. It was the only place where we actually saw jets flying. The runway of the Barnaul airport was dirt and I don't see how some planes get off of it. The pilots are very good although they did admit that they have some crackups. We left Barnaul at 10:45 AM. It was a fairly rough trip and we flew very low on the one-hour flight to Novosibirsk. We saw a lot of farm land on the way.

2. Novosibirsk (referred to as New Siberia) is a city of 800 thousand. At the time of the revolution the population was only approximately 50 thousand. There is coal mining about 300 kilometers to the east.

3. We were met at the plane by the Chief Judge of the Oblast, the Minister of Justice and the Secretary and Deputy of the Mayor. I do not remember their names. The Chief Judge was a short man with a mustache who handled vodka and toasts with remarkable frequency and spent the rest of the afternoon clasping his throat. He sits on the court with 16 other judges. He is appointed, not elected, for a five-year term. They handle cases on appeal from the People's Courts and very important cases such as murder. The People's Court which is evidently the same as the District Court, handles small petty cases such as Police Court cases, petty larceny, etc.

4. The lawyers are set up in the same fashion as in Central Asia. One thing new we learned was that if lawyers want to go into partnership together, they may and they receive their share of their salary every month from the "Society". If there are more than three in the law firm, the President appoints the individual to make the split in fees among the lawyers.

5. We discussed whether any one in the Soviet Union has the right to move groups of population from one area to another. At first the Chief Judge said only the Supreme Soviet could order or allow that, but then everyone denied that anyone could do that in the USSR.

6. We asked if a man could leave his job and go to another part of the Soviet Union The Chief Judge said that as in the US anyone can move freely. It developed, however, that a person would have to get permission from his employer before he could move. If that was refused, he could appeal to the Trade Union Council and finally to the Courts. (They all denied that the Minister of the Interior had ever moved groups of citizens.)

7. We then went to visit the shoe factory. It employs 2,400 workers, the majority women, on two eight-hour shifts. The youngest employee can be 16 and the director said that these were school children on vacation. The wage scale ranges from 680 to 2,000-2,200 with the average between 1,000 and 1,500.

8. There is a Communist Party Organization in the plant. They advise, help workers and management, assist in policy discussions, educate the workers politically and examine complaints.

SECRET

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.

9. The government sets the minimum wage and the factory then can pay anything above that. The factory has a Union, part of a larger union, and does its "collective bargaining" with it. If new machinery is going to be installed which will deprive workers of their jobs, the Union is consulted. However, it is understood, at least in this factory, that no worker will be deprived of his job; it is guaranteed, and if he is displaced for any reason they will give him another job in the factory at the same salary.

10. They produce 14 thousand pairs of shoes a day. One pair of black, ankle-high working shoes, we were told, cost 70 rubles in the stores. They produce five different types of shoes.

11. We toured the factory. Women were doing most of the work, glueing soles, nailing them, putting in shoelaces and all the steps toward making the finished product.

12. They buy their leather from another factory. The Minister tells them how much they have to pay for the leather. It is a yearly contract. (The Deputy Mayor said 60% of Novosibirsk works for the City).

13. There is a nursery in the factory with 140 children.

- end -

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES -17

B18-02-0615 2157

757.4 129N
811 629N

106.12 629N

106.3 629N

4-12/729.63 629N

4-5/729.63 629N (+1)

D378692

SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY

~~SECRET~~

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. D378692

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR | REPORT NO.: 00— B-92545 |
| SUBJECT: Foreign Language Institute in Alma Ata | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 2 Feb '56 |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 1 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Alma Ata | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #: |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |
| | RESPONSIVE TO: 00/C- |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

66

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. On 25 Aug 55, a friend and I went to visit the Foreign Languages Institute in Alma Ata. The Director was not there but we talked to one of the 34 teachers who taught English. Their classes have anywhere from 12 to 15 students. There are 100 teachers and they teach French, German and English. The students whom they teach then go out to secondary schools to teach. They used to have courses in Chinese but they were dropped for some reason which our teacher did not know, several years ago. They also used to have courses in Russian and Kazakh, but they are also no longer given because a student is presumed to know Russian when he comes to the school and that is the language in which the courses are given.

2. The Director said they get their orders on what to teach from the Minister of Education. He is appointed by the Head Minister in Moscow. If they want to add a course in Italian to the curriculum, they have to go to the Minister. Everything emanates from him.

3. A girl graduating from the Institute and going out to teach would make about 800 rubles. Her salary would be increased about every five years about 15%, with the maximum around 1500 rubles.

4. There are entrance examinations given in Soviet literature, doctrine and ability to write. They do not use aptitude tests. They have not studied them but do not consider them scientific.

5. We talked also to a man teacher who could speak English and taught pedagogy. He said he taught the history of pedagogy and they touch on the US system. John Dewey is discussed in class. They also discuss Rousseau and Locke and some of their books are recommended reading.

- end -

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES 17

B18-02-0615 2/56

831.5 / 762.208 123N / 123N (+1)

~~SECRET~~

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN

NO DISSEM ABROAD

LIMITED

LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.

D378693

SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. D378693

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR | REPORT NO.: 00—B-92544 |
| SUBJECT: Novosibirsk Dam and New Ob River Bridge | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 2 [illegible] 6 '56 |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 2 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #: |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Novosibirsk | RESPONSIVE TO: OO/C. |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. On 29 Aug 55, a friend and I visited the Novosibirsk Dam which is about 30 kilometers south of the city, I believe. The dam was begun in 1950 and by 1957 will have five of the seven reactors operating. They expect the dam to produce 400 thousand kilowats. There are 5,000 workers on the project, about 30% of whom are women. The dam will be partly gravel, sand and dirt and partly concrete, the latter the smaller portion. Its estimated cost is one billion rubles. A lake will be formed by it, 220 kilometers long and 10 kilometers wide. Already steps are being taken to evacuate certain villages and homes from the area to be flooded. The dam will be about 28 meters high. The water flowing past the point where it is being constructed is at the rate of 35 cen per second. When the dam is completed, it will be at the rate of six meters [sic] per second.

2. The gravel, earth and sand fill in is already in the process of being done. The job is handled by high pressure water pushing the earth out. The engineer said he doubted that there would be any settlement after a month's period because the foundation was sand.

3. This is not the biggest dam in the USSR as that is the 800 thousand kilowatt Dnepr Dam, but it is of quite considerable magnitude. In addition to the dam, a canal is being built around the dam. It has three locks, for shipping.

4. A village of 5,000 families has been established very near the construction work. There the workers and their families live. There are nursery schools as well as secondary schools up to the 10th grade. There is also a fine looking workers' club which looked like a church.

5. I was impressed with the number of women doing heavy manual work. Shoveling, lifting bricks and lumber, driving heavy equipment, walking through and shoveling mud while dressed in hip-high boots.

6. The work is to continue during the winter although then they do less excavation and more pouring of concrete because the temperature goes down to 40° below zero.

7. There is a ferry propelled by a tug which carries workers from one side of the river to the other.

8. It is an immense project and the engineer was very impressive. Afterwards, we went to visit the bridge that is being constructed over the river Ob to join the two halves of Novosibirsk. All that exists now, except for the two railroad bridges, is a pontoon bridge for passengers and motor vehicles. When we crossed over that, later in the day, it was an extremely slow trip and I noticed, coming from the other side, a cart pulled by a donkey with quite a considerable number of cars backed up behind him and no room to pass. The bridge was constructed during World War II and seems now to be a favorite place for fishing.

9. The new bridge is to be 1100 meters long (the actual bridge) and its cost, 125 million rubles. There are 700 workers on the project and about 30% are women.

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN — NO DISSEM ABROAD — LIMITED

*LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.*

One of the first people we met was a woman tractor driver, who said she made as basic pay, 400 rubles, but evidently she received a good deal more in final take home pay. Her husband also worked on the bridge. Once again, women were doing all sorts of jobs on the bridge. They expect to have it completed by the end of October /1955/. Permission was received from Moscow to construct it, the engineer who designed it was from Moscow, the money was appropriated by the State, but it is a city project.

10. The concrete that we could see at the top of bridge was certainly well reinforced.

- end -

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES -17
618-02-0615 2156

623.322 629N
754.81 629N
+1

SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. D378694

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR | REPORT NO.: 00— B-92543 |
| SUBJECT: Virgin Soil Project, State Farm, and Collective Farm Near Barnaul/Statistics on Production/Wages | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 21 [illegible] |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 2 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #: |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Barnaul | RESPONSIVE TO: OO/C- |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations. C7

1. On 27 Aug 55, a friend and I visited a Virgin Soil Project about 60 kilometers outside of Barnaul. The country side was flat, but fertile looking, on our side out and we saw occasional clumps of trees. We were told that the whole area which is now being tilled under the Virgin Soil Program was forest with occasional areas for cattle grazing.

2. The Mayor explained that about 30 thousand hectares of virgin soil were being worked on or in the process of being developed in this area. In the (Krai) republic about 500 thousand hectares, all in all of the USSR between 13 and 15 million hectares. Under the program, in this 30 thousand hectares area they have already increased production by 400% over the figure in 1949.

3. The families coming to develop this land came from all over the USSR. They were induced to come, he said, by advertising on radio and in newspapers. There are mostly young families and in fact, the State Farm that we were to visit later in the morning was named the Young Communist League State Farm. The people also received as inducement three times the ordinary salary while they were getting established, 10 thousand rubles to build a house, 2,500 rubles to buy cows and poultry, pay while they built their homes. They all are allowed to have ¼ of a hectare plus a cow and two calves, as well as as much poultry and sheep as they wish. The Mayor explained that the minimum earnings on the Virgin Soil Project were 10 thousand rubles and the maximum, 25 or 30 thousand rubles.

4. The area is just now entering its second year. (The village, however, is not new having existed for over 200 years, but it is greatly expanded. There is a hospital and secondary school but no church). The yield of wheat in the first year was about 16 centners per hectare, but presently it has gone down to nine because of the dry weather; it is spring wheat. About 7,500 of the hectares are being devoted to corn. They get about 20-28 tons from each hectare in corn and stock.

5. The State Farm we visited was about 25 kilometers from the nearest village. There were some wooden houses, but others of the newer ones were built of wooden shingles with sheets of stone placed over them. Unfortunately, in many places the top layer was falling off and the houses looked like they might have some difficulty keeping out the two and three feet of snow and the 40 degree weather.

6. The farm which has just been in existence a year has about 250 families and 19 thousand hectares, of which about 4,000 have not yet been developed. They have not yet enough workers. The families are from all over the Soviet Union and in fact, they have named the streets in the town after the area from which they came in Moscow. They have about 40 combines on the farm and about 60 tractors. The men working this equipment work overtime and are paid time and a half. At lunch the director, a man whose name I do not recall, started telling us how low the wheat production was after we had given a toast to high wheat production, but was quieted by the Mayor.

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

*LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.*

7. There are two artesian wells, a brick school building is being constructed as are a dining hall for the married workers, a bakery and a hospital. Soon they hope to have pipes installed for sewage although now people use outhouses. Yards looked very dirty with chickens and pigs running around.

8. The fields that we visited had much activity going on as it was the last week of the harvest. We saw combines, tractors and plows at work. We visited a herd of sheep.

9. The mayor said that the Virgin Land Program has not affected the number of sheep and cattle in the area adversely, to the contrary, where there used to be 28 thousand sheep they now have 35 thousand and similar increase has also been experienced in cattle. The reason he said is that there is more feed being grown.

10. The State Farm also had bee hives for the making of honey.

11. There were many women workers in the fields and working on grain, after it had been brought in, cleaning and storing it. The bins for storing grain are in Barnaul.

12. There was no church but the director explained that those who wanted to go to church would go to Barnaul.

13. Children who were beyond the seven grades went to the village for school and lived there in dormitories.

14. We had lunch, including some wonderful soup. We had 10 toasts in vodka to Eisenhower and Bulganin, peace and friendship, exchange of citizens, etc. Afterwards, in the same area, we visited a collective farm. It was not very impressive. It had been established in 1929 and had 230 families, 320 workers; the average income was 8,000 in cash, 7,000 rubles in kind, 5,000 rubles from one's own lot.

15. There were about 4,500 hectares of land, quite a few sheep, corn and wheat. The corn gave about 25 tons to the hectare of which three tons were actually corn. The wheat gave on the average of 12 centners per hectare.

16. We visited some of the corn fields and saw girls cleaning grain. We also saw several flocks of sheep. The shepherds weren't exactly the shepherds from the bible.

17. There was an artificial lake in the middle of the farm for watering livestock.

18. There were two radio loudspeakers going in the village and also at the State Farm for awhile.

19. We visited the nursery on the collective farm. It handled about 15 or 20 children under three years of age with four or five nurses to take care of them.

20. There were butter factories on the Collective Farm where people can get butter made and then arrange to have it sold.

- end -

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES -17

B18-02-0615 2152

722.101 129N
722.102 129N
723.21 129N (11)
4-5/724.11 129N
4-5/724.14 129N
727.13 129N
727.23 129N

~~SECRET~~

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

SEE BOTTOM C AGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CON DLS, IF ANY D 378505

SECRET

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR | REPORT NO.: 00—B-92428 |
| SUBJECT: Legal Proceedings in Tashkent/Visit to the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 31 JAN '56 |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 2 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #: |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Tashkent | RESPONSIVE TO: |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. On Friday 13 Aug 55, we attended a trial in Tashkent. It concerned itself with a woman who was trying to get the house which originally belonged to her husband and where her father-in-law had been living until his recent death. The proceedings took place in a relatively small room. There were three judges, the head judge and one other being women. The law part of it was confusing. There was evidently no will and there were several witnesses called to prove that the woman was actually the man's wife and was living with him prior to his being killed in World War II. The woman had a lawyer and there was also a state prosecutor. When the latter summed up she said the house should go to the woman but the reasoning was not clear. The judges ultimately found for the woman. She handled most of her own case. It was confusing as the trial was in the Uzbek language and had to be translated into Russian for Nick and then by him into English for us; in addition the legal terms confused him. We talked to the public prosecutor afterwards but couldn't get it straightened out.

2. On 16 Aug 55, at 10:00 AM, we had a meeting with the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan. The chief, whose name I do not recall, was a man who later told us he had been on the Court for 18 years. He earns five thousand rubles a month. There are fifteen members of which six are women. Some handle criminal, some civil cases. They sit in units of three and handle about two hundred appellate cases and about seven hundred other cases. I am not sure whether appeal is an absolute right or whether it is up to the court to decide whether it will consider cases as in our country.

3. We asked about Kulak trials and were told that no Kulaks could be forced to give up land but that the government did attempt to collect taxes from them. These were civil trials, not criminal trials. We said we had heard of Kulak criminal trials with the death penalty imposed and they said that some Kulaks were tried for murdering their fellow countrymen as the guide in Ashkabad had said. When asked how many of these trials took place during the period 1937-1940 they all (about six of them) said they were too young and wouldn't really know. They weren't around at the time.

4. They said the Regional Courts handle political crimes cases and that they also didn't know anything about that.

5. They wanted to know how much a US Justice was paid, and which court had handled the trial of the eleven Communists. We explained that they had been tried and convicted of conspiring to teach the overthrow of the government by force and violence and explained to them how our jury system works. They have nothing of the kind here.

6. They explained how a person got an attorney in the USSR and said that the individual paid either the society or the lawyer. If he paid the latter, the attorney would keep 75% and give the rest to the society. If a person could not afford a lawyer the state would pay the fee for him.

7. We asked them if they had ever heard of Habeas Corpus. None of them ever had. The relationship was a little frosty by the end.

SECRET

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

*LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.*

8. We then went to another court trial. It was an alimony case tried before three women judges. The man involved had been married twice, owed alimony to both his wives and had not been paying. He was deaf so that it was necessary to have a sign language specialist present. The defendant was a shoe cobbler by profession and had evidently made it a practice of skipping town when one of his wives was about to catch up with him. Both of his wives testified. His first wife was both deaf and dumb so it was necessary to use sign language with her also. The second wife who had brought the charges against the man said if he married fifty women he couldn't keep a wife because of his mother who lived with him and who was evidently a real bitch, at least according to the wife. The second wife was rather a plump woman who worked in the local textile factory, the first wife an older, medium-sized stern looking woman. A daughter came in with the first wife and remained. She was a blond and very pretty. It appeared that she was also deaf.

9. The head of the Cobbler's Cooperative Society was called to testify and she said that the husband was an excellent cobbler.

10. The husband testified and said he had done wrong, that he had had no money and no job for a while but that if the court would act with clemency, he would mend his ways.

11. The prosecutor asked him questions eliciting answers showing that he had been arrested for drunkeness before and at that time he had signed a paper saying that he would support his wife and child.

12. The prosecutor then summed up after the husband was given the right to say final words. The prosecutor said that the children and wife should be given support and help by the husband, that since the revolution great gains had been made and they should be continued but they could not be if husbands were allowed to act badly. However, in view of the fact that he had confessed his guilt, she recommended a sentence of one year instead of two as allowed by law.

13. The defense attorney also said that bad acting husbands should not be allowed in their society but this man had seen the errors of his ways and if given another chance would support his wife and his children and would do it far better than if he were in jail.

14. The husband again spoke and said that he would behave if only they did not send him to jail.

15. Prior to all trials, witnesses are called to pledge to tell the truth and nothing but the truth with the understanding that if they do not then they are liable to be sent to jail.

16. There were pictures of Stalin and Lenin in the court room. The trial was carried on in Russian with about forty people in attendance.

- end - LIBRARY SUBJECT [illegible]

106.4 42N

B/8-02-0615 1/56 S

106.11 942N

106.1 42N

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY

~~SECRET~~

# INFORMATION REPORT

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR | REPORT NO.: 00—B-92426 |
| SUBJECT: Union of Railroad Workers in Tashkent/Railroad Salaries/Pensions | DATE DISTRIBUTED: |
| | NO. OF PAGES: / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #: |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Tashkent, USSR | RESPONSIVE TO: |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |

00/C-

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. On 15 Aug 55, I had an hour and a half visit with the Union of Railroad Workers in Tashkent. The Union is a State organization composed of 70 thousand workers from the Tashkent Railroad which runs about 25 km from Ashkabad [sic]. The workers pay dues up to 1% of their earnings as we know it. The state sets the salary.
2. The Union's primary function is to see that the laws regarding workers are enforced. These laws cover sanitary conditions, light, air, housing, working hours, conditions in general, etc. There is, of course, no union collective bargaining as we know it. The state sets the salary.
3. Everyone is a member of a union, even the person who runs the plant. He can be called down to the union's office and, as a member of the union, told to do certain things that the union wants done. The concept is entirely different from ours.
4. A railroad engineer earns anywhere from 1250 to 3000 rubles per month and a fireman from 800-1300 per month.
5. There is an institute for workers where they learn their trade. A railroad engineer would go there three years, after eight or ten years of school, a fireman for six months, after four or five years of schooling. Workers can be selected to go to this school after they have worked for the railroad. During this period they can be paid up to 1250 rubles while attending classes.
6. The Union has a recreational center built by the state. It also has a number of resorts, camps and clubs for workers. It pays for the transportation of workers to these camps during their 30-day vacation.
7. The head of the union said that there were pensions for retirement for women at 50 and men at 55 with half their salary. (This is different from what we had heard before).
8. The officers in the union were not employees of the railroad but were full time employees of the union. They sent greetings to the railroad workers of the US.

- end -

~~SECRET~~

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN — NO DISSEM ABROAD — LIMITED

*LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.*

SEE BOTTOM PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CO. ROLS, IF ANY 0307506

SECRET

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR | REPORT NO.: 00—B-92425 |
| SUBJECT: Discussions with Officials at University in Tashkent/Law Courses/Academic Freedom | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 30 JAN '56 |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 2 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #: |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Tashkent | RESPONSIVE TO: OO/C- |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. On 15 Aug 55, we visited the University which was right in the center of Tashkent. There were 4,000 students of whom about 1,000 were studying law. Starting this year [1955] law is a five-year course.

2. We talked to the Chancellor, his assistant, a mathematics professor, several law professors, and four or five others, none of whose names I recall. We exchanged facts on the study of law in the US and the USSR. They seem to have less emphasis on commercial law and study more theory than we do in law schools. After a student has finished his study, he takes an exam from an independent group. If he passes, he receives a degree and can practice in any section of the USSR. He may then work for the state for the first six months as an apprentice receiving 500 rubles. This salary is later upped to 900-1000 rubles per month. He can also work independently for a sort of co-op of lawyers. Each city has such an organization. When you need legal aid you go to this society which assigns a lawyer to you. You pay the organization and they in turn pay the lawyer about 70% of the fee.

3. We had a discussion on academic freedom. A professor who could speak English led the discussion. He said there was complete academic freedom in the USSR and that several of them had recently taken part in a conference which criticized certain aspects of Soviet economic life. In answer to a question as to criticism of foreign policy he said that that was impossible because no one could know enough about it to criticize. They, for instance, were not at the Geneva Conference and could not know of all the detailed conferences that took place that led to decisions later. How then could they criticize? We pointed out that we in the US had been brought up on the fundamental principle that we had the right to find fault with the government where we found things going wrong. The professor said that in the US people criticized just to criticize and that was because the Democrats always wanted to criticize Republicans and vice-versa so that they would be elected. I asked if anyone had ever criticized government in the Soviet Union. The professor explained that in Communist Party meetings people criticize one another. He said that Communist philosophy taught that criticism was fundamental for development.

4. We asked about the illegal liquidation of the native population in Central Asia during the period of collectivization. The professor said that British figures of one third population liquidated came from Olaf Caroe who was a British imperialist from India who thought the situation in India was good before World War II. The professor first said that the figures were based on British intelligence and had no basis in fact. I pointed out to him that they were based on the Soviet's own census figures and he said Caroe had distorted them. He became rather vehement.

5. The professors all dressed in white suits. Two or three of them said nothing. The English-speaking professor seemed very intelligent.

6. They told us that the Turkmen Canal had been abandoned because emphasis was now being placed on the Virgin Lands Program, that scientific work was still going on there but no construction. They said that the canal had progressed about 250 kilometers.

- end -

SECRET

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

*LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.*

~~Secret~~

D 378506

00-B-92425

30 Jan 56

page 2

~~LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES~~

B/8-02-0615 1/5C 5

831.2 942N

831.6

762.208

105.2

106

107.2

623.38

(41)

~~Secret~~

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

SEE BOTTOM PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY 03785507

~~SECRET~~

# INFORMATION REPORT

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR | REPORT NO.: 00— B-92424 |
| SUBJECT: Interview with Minister of Agriculture in Frunze/ State Farm Statistics | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 30 JAN '56 |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 2 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #: |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Frunze, USSR | RESPONSIVE TO: OO/C- |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. On 20 Aug 55, a friend and I had a two-hour visit with the Minister of Agriculture in Frunze. He gave us the following statistics:

| | 1910 | 1940 | 1954 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sheep and Goats | 3,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,500,000 plus |
| Cattle | 100% | 110% | 116% |
| Collective Farms | 690 now | | |
| State Farms | 37-42 now | | |

| | 1939 | 1955 |
|---|---|---|
| Rural | 80% | (no information) |
| Urban | 20% | 30-40% (?) |

Irrigated Land

| | |
|---|---|
| Before the Revolution | 500,000 hectares |
| 1940 | 750,000 hectares |
| 1954 | 1,000,000 hectares plus |
| MTS | 19 in Kirghiz<br>9% to 12% of Crop of Wheat<br>to MTS - 6-9% - 300-350 centners per hectares<br>then get 9%. Less for beets |
| Cotton | 15% to 20% |
| Corn | 3 - 3½ centners per hectares<br>10 - 12% |

Wheat

1913

HA
5-6 centners nonirrigated
12-14 centners irrigated

1940
9-10 centners non irrigated
14-15 centners irrigated

1954
9-10 centners non irrigated
18 - 20 centners irrigated

MTS Machines

| | |
|---|---|
| 1940 | 5,300 tractors |
| 1954 | 10,700 tractors |

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.

211-211732

Combines

| | |
|---|---|
| 1940 | 900 |
| 1954 | 1,700 |

Machines for .....

| | |
|---|---|
| 1940 | 12,000 |
| 1954 | 43,000 |

Cotton Picking Machines

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1940 | 0 | |
| 1954 | 1,050 | |
| 1939 | Others Net 20% | Kirghiz 80% |
| 1954 | (no information) | Latest about same |

(I cannot tell what a farmer gets from his own plot).

Income (money not in kind)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minimum | 3,000 |
| Maximum | 15,000 (cotton workers 20,000) |

In Kind

| | |
|---|---|
| Minimum | 5,000 |
| Maximum | 30,000 |

2. The Minister said a State Farm was better than a collective farm because the State got more from the State farm although he admitted that the State could set anything it wanted as to what it should receive from the collective farm. He said that he felt that the State farm was more efficient than a collective farm because it was "specialized", and gave as an example the cows of the State farm as compared with the cows of the collective farm that we saw [See 00-B-92423]. The state farm specialized in cows and thus they were better, where the collective farm did a lot of different things. He said they were trying to eliminate the differences between the State and collective farms.

3. The Minister also said that they were no longer having difficulty with people on collective farms spending too much time on their private lots and not enough time on the collective area. That problem he felt had been eliminated quite a while ago. (Each member of collective farm we visited had $\frac{1}{4}$ hectares, two cows, one to three calves, 20 sheep).

- end -

~~PRIMARY~~ SUBJECT & AREA CODES

B/S-02-0615 11/56 5

722.101 N

722.102

723.11

785.4

723.1

762.201

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

SEE BOTTOM C AGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL COR DLS, IF ANY 03782

SECRET

# INFORMATION REPORT

69

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR | REPORT NO.: 00— B-92423 |
| SUBJECT: Frunze Collective Farm Statistics | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 30 JAN '56 |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 2 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #: |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Frunze, USSR | RESPONSIVE TO: |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |
| | OO/C- |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. On 20 Aug 55, a friend and I visited a collective farm about thirty kilometers outside of Frunze. There were paved roads the whole way out to the farm. The head of the collective farm was an old distinguished looking Kirghiz who had been head of the farm since it was started in 1929. He is also an MP and I doubt if anyone would dare run against him for either position. I do not recall his name.

2. We learned that the farm has 456 families of which 206 are Kirghiz. There are 730 workers and they have 3500 hectares of land under cultivation and another 6500 for the grazing of 18,000 sheep. One man, it was explained, could handle about 450 sheep. There are about 900 hectares of wheat, some corn, 250 hectares of beets on which they use night soil and which they sell to the government sugar factory and receive back in payment a certain amount of sugar. They have about 1000 cattle and their milk cows, which I believe number about 200, produce about 1300 liters of milk. The head explained that they are local Kirghiz cattle, small and not too good. I believe the head said they get 15 centners per hectare for wheat.

3. In 1954 they made 2,695,000 rubles in cash sales. The farm director said that the minimum income for the worker is 15,000 rubles with the maximum being about 30,000 rubles. He had a picture of Lenin and Stalin in his office and a statue of Stalin outside.

4. The farm is, of course, in an MTS system and pays MTS in kind for the work they do. In addition, of course, they sell or pay in taxes a certain amount of produce to the government. The government through the Ministry of Agriculture sets the amounts. For the 20,000 sheep, cows, horses, etc, they pay or sell 7500 kilograms of meat to the government. It is in the plan what kind of meat will go to make up that 7500 kilograms.

5. They have a book-keeper but they said it is not necessary to have a lawyer advise them on negotiations with the MTS as it is clear cut.

6. We went on a tour of the farm which is split into six or seven different sections. There is a considerable amount of building going on, barns and silos. We had to take a Vox or Willus as some people in this country still call them, and it was a very rough trip, fording streams and over a road that could hardly be called that.

7. We saw the cattle and pigs, none of which looked as good as the animals at the state farm (See 00-B-92392) nor did they look as if much care had been taken of them.

8. We saw them thrashing the corn stalks by having a horse ride over them so they could be used for the feeding of the cattle and pigs.

9. On our return to the farm we saw a very modern machine working with the corn and also men and women in the field gathering the produce together. We stopped

SECRET

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

*LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.*

at the vineyard. I fell off my seat in the jeep going over a bump. We got stuck in a stream and water came in the back of the car. After I fell off, two of the three Russians, who were riding with me, grabbed hold of me for every bump afterwards.

10. We had a big feast. The tea was good but dish after dish of the rest was turned down by us. I don't believe the host was too appreciative but I noticed he didn't eat everything either. During the middle of the dinner they brought in the head of the lamb that they had just killed for us and set it before us. I had its eyes staring at me for the rest of the meal. We had toasts, to friendship, peace, families and girls.

11. We went back to town. A dust storm hit us for a few minutes and it was impossible to see anything. We saw a two-humped camel on our way, which is the first one we saw in Kirghiz.

- end -

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES

B/8-02-0615 1/56 S

722.101 12N

4-12/722.101

723.11

SECRET SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY 02278509

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR | REPORT NO.: 00— B-92422 |
| SUBJECT: Ministry of the Interior of Alma Ata | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 30 JAN '56 |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 2 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #: |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Alma Ata, USSR | RESPONSIVE TO: OO/C- |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. On 24 Aug 55, a friend and I visited the Deputy of the Minister of the Interior (MVD) of Alma Ata. We arrived at the Ministry just after 5:00. It was a relatively small building. Two guards at the door saluted smartly and we were escorted upstairs through an ante-room into a long room where the Deputy Minister and six of his assistants were waiting. The Deputy had on black, red stripes on his trousers, and black boots. One of his deputies was dressed the same while the others wore white uniforms with no boots. One of these seemed to be the chief adviser to the Deputy. There was a picture of Stalin on the wall which seemed to be more of a photograph. It was unlike the paintings as we were used to seeing. After shaking hands we were asked to have a seat. They all sat with their backs to the windows while we faced them. (There was a bronze statue of a what looked like a caballero on the desk and there was a double set of doors into the office).

2. The Deputy was very nice and polite and was obviously very competent. He interrupted the conversation once to ask one of his assistants to move away from in front of him because he incidentally was blocking the light.

3. We explained to them what a fine visit we were having in Kazakhstan, how nice the people were and how generously friendly they seemed to be and that we did not feel our journey would be complete without paying the Minister of Interior a visit and find out how those under his jurisdiction operated. The Deputy nodded and we then went on to explain how the US system works; the City Police, the State Police, and finally the FBI.

4. The Deputy then explained that the Militia cannot arrest anyone without the permission of the Police Prosecutor. We discussed this point for 10 minutes. Afterwards the following points were developed: The Militia is under the joint jurisdiction of the Mayor and Minister of Interior with the latter having primary responsibility and jurisdiction. The Minister decides what cases will be handled by the Militia and which by the MVD. The latter's jurisdiction is not limited in any way, murder, theft, and drunkenness can all be handled by the MVD if necessary. The principal job of the Militia is to handle traffic and keep order in the streets. Neither the MVD nor any police operation in the USSR uses wire tapping. It is a crime to tamper with the mail as it is to tap any wires. The Deputy, when asked what he would do with an agent who did such a thing, said it would be inconceivable because no one would even think about it. The same thing is true for recording devices though then the Deputy told us about how people can telephone into the police station and report crimes any time, day or night.

5. No policeman, MVD or militia, can enter anyone's house or arrest anyone without permission of the Public Prosecutor. The Head Public Prosecutor is appointed by the Supreme Soviet and he appoints all other Public Prosecutors throughout the country.

6. The MVD has an office in every district of Kazakh or about 250. The Fire-Department is under the MVD.

SECRET

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

*LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.*

7. The Militia, or MVD, can only keep a person three days after which they have to make a charge of some crime against him. Then he can be put in jail, but he must be brought to trial within 20 days. However, the Public Prosecutor can extend this period five days but rarely does this more than twice so that in practice a person cannot be kept incarcerated, awaiting trial, for more than about 33 days.

8. The MVD turns cases of offenses against the State over to a Military Court for trial.

9. The MVD has an investigation section, a criminal section and an ordinary administrative section administering the traffic laws, etc. They do not have a counterfeit section as evidently that is not a problem. The Deputy said that he had been in Kazakhstan for 10 years and had never heard of it. As far as smuggling is concerned, anything to do with the border is handled by the border guards, not them.

10. Only the very worst criminals are fingerprinted. Not even the ordinary criminal has his fingerprints taken. We explained the system in the US, how it is accepted to have one's fingerprints taken and how everyone in the Military Service was fingerprinted. The Deputy wanted to know what for and we explained the advantages for identification. The Deputy said that in the Soviet Union it is a crime to take someone's fingerprints covertly. We said that in view of this obvious distaste for fingerprinting and the attitude toward it in this country, we could understand the furor that was created by the US asking that the Soviets be fingerprinted before coming to the US. They all laughed.

11. I asked whether all MVD personnel were in uniform or if some of them wear civilian clothes. The Deputy said they were uniforms although on occasion, for a particular case they would wear civilian clothes. I asked if there were any who wore civilian clothes all of the time and he replied "No". I asked if there were any prisoners doing labor work. He explained that a large number of prisoners had recently been granted amnesty but that still there were prisoners who were working on roads, etc. He said this was a very fine thing and their families thanked them for it because the family would receive the income for this work and many of these criminals had never done any work to help support their families. I asked if the MVD had jurisdiction over these work battalions and he said they did, as they have jurisdiction over all prisons and prisoners in the Soviet Union. I asked how many of these work prisoners there were in the Soviet Union. He said his jurisdiction did not extend outside Kazakhstan and he could not give me any figures. I asked how many in Kazakhstan and he said he did not have those figures readily available.

12. The Deputy, in answer to another question, said that the jurisdiction of the MVD does not extend outside the Continental Limits of the Soviet Union. They do not work outside Soviet Russia. I asked him which agency of the Government does and he said none. I asked him if they did not have an agency comparable to our CIA and he said that perhaps they did but he did not know anything about it as it was beyond his jurisdiction.

13. The Deputy explained as far as Administration was concerned they were completely independent in Kazakhstan, although, as was obvious, they worked through the Ministry in Moscow.

14. We asked the Deputy whether the Minister of Interior had the power to move groups of people from one section of the country to another. The Deputy said that that could only be done with Court approval. We were not able to clarify what the Court must have in front of it before granting approval, i.e. does each individual involved in the movement have to be convicted of some crime?

- end -

MILITARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES

135.2 123 N

135.1 ✓

B/8-00-0615 1/5-6 5

108.1 123 N

~~SECRET~~ 217.1 ✓ (+1)

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY D378511

SECRET

# INFORMATION REPORT

76

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY | USSR |
| SUBJECT | Impressions of Tashkent/Population Statistics/ Sanitation/Schools/Literacy/City Government/ Visit to a Pioneer Camp/Cotton Goods Factory/ Employment and Wages/Prices/Crop Research Center/ Visit to a Radio Station |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source) | Tashkent |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source) | Aug to Sep 55 |
| DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed) | Aug to Sep 55 |
| REPORT NO. | 00-B-92395 |
| DATE DISTRIBUTED | 30 JAN '56 |
| NO. OF PAGES | 3 |
| NO. OF ENCLS. | |
| SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT # | |
| RESPONSIVE TO | OO/C- |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. On 12 Aug 55 we flew from Stalinabad to Tashkent via Samarkand. There is no direct flight between Stalinabad and Tashkent nor are there direct railroad routes, according to Nick, our guide. We saw snow on mountain peaks between Stalinabad and Samarkand. We spent the night in a dormitory in the hotel at the airport in Samarkand and dogs kept me awake with their howling.

2. Tashkent is a city of 800 thousand of which about 25% are Uzbeks. There are many parks and a sewage system. There is running water in all homes except the very old ones. However, about 50% of the people live in the old city. There is much construction going on, apartment buildings, etc. We were put in a hotel or villa about 10 miles outside of town. It was isolated but was the coolest place we had been by far, about 100-105°. Hotels in town were crowded and we were told, would be too hot for us.

3. In the morning we met with the Mayoress whose name I do not recall. We learned that there are 150 schools in Tashkent, 96 for Uzbeks; the rest are for Russians and some are mixed. We were told that there is 100% literacy among the Uzbeks.

4. There are 14 departments in the city government. Department heads are appointed by the Mayor.

5. Tashkent had far fewer donkeys and animal-pulled carts than we had seen in other cities. Busses and streetcars were all overflowing. It costs 30 kopeks to ride on a streetcar and the city makes a profit. City taxation exists. The streets in Tashkent are paved.

6. We were asked questions about how stores are run in the US if the government does not do it, how the government of the US gets money, who in the US decides how many factories shall be built.

7. On 14 Aug 55, we visited a pioneer camp about 35 or 40 kilometers outside of Tashkent. The camp had 265 students, seven teachers and seven unit leaders. At the camp there is physical training /under a (?)/ senior teacher; a reader who tells stories and prepares plays; a dancing instructor; discussion groups; entertainment; and a small ages (7-14) crafts instructor. The Pioneers were established by Lenin and to live up to the principles of Lenin is part of their creed.

8. On 14 Aug 55 we also visited a factory which manufactured cotton goods. They started building the plant in 1932 and it now covers 16 hectares. There are 12,000 employees who work three shifts. Of these 76% are women and 40% are Uzbeks.

9. The plant produces 600 thousand meters per day, according to plan, and they fulfill the plan. The pay scale is as follows:

Plan 10 meters - 10 rubles
If actual production is 11 meters - 11 and 1.10 rubles

SECRET

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN

NO DISSEM ABROAD

LIMITED

LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.

If Actual production is 15 meters — 15 and 7.5 rubles
10% of the workers fulfill the plan over 200%. To fulfill the plan, workers must average 120% of individual plans. There was a picture of Stalin overhead and a bust of him on a desk.

10. The minimum age for factory employment is 16 but it is possible to work at 14 under unusual circumstances.

11. One room in the factory had between 80-100 signs and slogans. The factory was well aired and working conditions were good.

12. There was a hospital with a maternity ward attached to the factory, and 1100 medical workers for employees. Of these, 350 to 400 were doctors.

13. The plant used to have a school for the workers' children but not any more. Now the workers' children go to school with other children. There is a training school attached to the factory and an evening school for workers also. The factory conducts courses of training for the workers. During this period workers are paid from 350 to 500 rubles per month although on a longer course which can last two years, they are paid 600 rubles.

14. Employees of the factory worked on Sunday because the director said that there was electricity distribution throughout the city.

15. Workers pay 39 rubles rent for one apartment. We saw a three-room apartment with steam heat; the rent was 56 rubles.

16. We visited several workers' homes. They were crowded and poor. Workers get help from the factory to build them. They have chickens and animals in the yard. It cost one worker we visited 15 thousand rubles to build his house. Plumbing is to come soon.

17. There was a nursery attached to the factory which cares for about 120 children anywhere after two months. There are about 60 employees in the nursery and there are four nurses for every eighteen children. Cribs, beds, small tables and chairs are supplied and there is a good recreation yard. There were 50 children there at night, the oldest of whom was about three.

18. There was a very large recreation hall attached to the textile factory. They showed movies which cost each person between two and four rubles, children one ruble. There was ping pong, a theatre, a reading room, slogans, pictures and statues. The head of the recreation hall was a woman.

19. We paid a visit to a Baptist Church. The congregation must have numbered over 1000 and was composed of a lot of old women with a good number of men. The pastor said that the congregation had risen from 700 in 1952 to 2,000 now [1955].

20. Most of the people we met had no idea of how the US system of government works and no idea of supply and demand. We, I think, are equally ignorant of their system.

21. According to an architect we met, most of Tashkent is tied up to the sewage system except the outlying districts. However, some of the homes looked as poor as we had seen anywhere and there seemed to be a lot of them although there was a tremendous amount of building going on. The plan for the modernization of the city is to be a 25-year undertaking.

22. At a department store I noted the following prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Small scarf | 115 rubles |
| Canvas bag for camping clothes, etc | 104 rubles |
| Victrola | 250 rubles |
| Paper Brief Case | 25 rubles |
| Frying Pan | 9 rubles |
| Bulbs | 2 rubles |
| Bed and spring | 147 rubles |

23. We visited a crop research center 35 or 40 kilometers outside of Tashkent. We learned the following about the results of their research:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Potatoes | 11 tons | 1954 |
| | 14 tons | 1955 on experienced farms |
| Alfalfa | 4-5 crops a year | |
| Tomatoes gain from 28 to 56 tons per hectare | | |
| Onions gain 60 to 90 tons per hectare. | | |

24. During the day we saw soldier construction battalions laying pipe and working on buildings. There were a lot of MVD people around who wouldn't allow me to take pictures of them.

25. On 15 Aug 55, we visited a radio station located in Tashkent. We asked how many kilowatt's the station had and the man replied that he was only the engineer and that he didn't have that information but that we could get it from some minister or other. They broadcast in Russian, Uzbek and English to Pakistan and India. They played us one of the latter programs which was very good; state news with no propaganda and good music, both Indian and Uzbek. There was some question about hearing the script originally as the girl interpreter said it was secret, but that was remedied. The director told us they had received letters from people in the US congratulating them on their station. The letters came particularly from New York City. They were going to get letters to show us but later evidently decided not to. The visit lasted for about 45 minutes. We toured the studio which had very attractive rooms. In one an audition was being conducted with an amateur group from one of the collective farms.

26. We visited an experimental station out in country, near Tashkent. The visit lasted for two hours. The director and staff were very enthusiastic and very friendly. They told us that there are 1,100,000 hectares of cotton in Uzbekistan. This organization worked to improve production. It had about 100 hectares and a considerable number of employees and is one of eight branch stations from the main one in Leningrad.

27. They have, they felt, greatly improved the jute plant and showed us an example of how much larger it was now than it used to be. Cotton size and quantity, the director explained, had been greatly improved upon since before the revolution. Potatoes which gave a yield of eleven tons per hectare in 1954 could give a yield of fourteen tons per hectare now [1955]. This was determined on several experimental farms.

28. The Director said that they have four or five crops of alfalfa a year. Tomatoes, he explained, had gone up from 28 to 56 tons per hectare and onions from about 60 to 90 tons. We tasted some of the many hundreds of different types of grapes which all tasted good, and five or six different types of wine, some of which they make from their own grapes.

- end -

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES

B/8 - 02 - 0615 1/56 S

621.43 942N

117.399
831.1
831.8
108.1
4-12/746.5
4-5/746.5

4-6/746.5 942N
1-6/746.5
781.12
850.01
855.1
621.8
753.6

(#1)

SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY

~~SECRET~~

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR D378512 | REPORT NO.: 00—B-92392 |
| SUBJECT: Agricultural Exhibit and State Farm Near Frunze | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 30 JAN '56 |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 1 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #: |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Frunze | RESPONSIVE TO: OO/C- |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955.

He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. On the afternoon of 19 Aug 55, we visited first an agricultural exhibit and then a state farm near Frunze. The agricultural exhibit had samples of the various types of products produced in Kirghiz, wheat (66%), corn, jute, tobacco, etc. There were also examples of various types of machinery used on farms, the well drilling equipment we had seen in the morning /See 00-B-92393./ a potato picker, cotton plow, etc. There were some horses, including several of the horses that race at the track at Frunze.

2. A large crowd followed us around and we were presented with bouquets when leaving the exhibition and with powdered yogurt in a bottle.

3. Afterward we went to a State Farm. It was in a very rich valley and just up against the mountains. It was attractive green healthy country with the brown rugged mountains rising up behind. We saw people making bricks from manure, for heating purposes.

4. There was a woman head of the farm whose name I do not recall. She was a Ukrainian and obviously knew her business. She had received the post because of her talents as originally she had been just a plain cow milker. She explained that there were about 330 families, 500 steady workers with 200 more seasonal ones, on the farm.

5. They had about 1000 head of cattle and they were split 50-50 between milk and beef. The milk cows gave an average of between 4800 to 5200 liters of milk a year which is extremely high and she said she had several cows which gave 10 thousand liters. It was the 12th highest milk producer in the Soviet Union.

6. The beef cattle are up in the mountains where they stay all year round. A third part of the farm is actually up there centered around them. It takes three men to handle 150 beef cattle.

7. Of the corn that they raise, the worker who tends the corn gets 20% of the corn and the state gets 80%. This evidently can be very profitable. For other vegetables there is a different arrangement and for the cows and beef one only gets one's salary.

8. Each family has a piece of land, a cow, calf, sheep and as many chickens as they want. A person keeps (?) about 50% of what he receives in salary from this piece of property and the sale of its produce. It is thus very important to the farmer. If a person acquires two cows instead of the prescribed one, he is taxed. The tax amounts to 80 liters of milk for one year.

9. The director said that the average income on the farm was 20,000 rubles and the highest was about 40,000 rubles.

10. We visited the cows; they were fat, healthy and happy.

11. Fifty percent of the people are Kirghiz, the rest are many different nationalities.

- end -

~~SECRET~~

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI |
|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN — NO DISSEM ABROAD — LIMITED

*LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.*

(2)

D 378512
00-B-92392

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES (P)
B78-02-0615 1/56

722.102 212 N
762.201 212 N
(F)

SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY

~~SECRET~~

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. D378471

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR | REPORT NO.: 00— B-92421 |
| SUBJECT: High Court of Alma Ata | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 27 JAN '56 |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 2 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #: |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Alma Ata, USSR | RESPONSIVE TO: |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |
| | OO/C- |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. On 24 Aug 55, a friend and I visited the High Court of Alma Ata. The Chief Justice greeted us with six of his members. Twelve of the Court are Kazakhs and six are women. They are elected for five years and the Chief Justice is serving his second term. Three members sit in on a case. It was confusing but I understood that they had some 6,000 cases on Appeal from Regional Courts last year /1954/ and had 10 or 12 cases over which they assumed original jurisdiction. It is up to them to decide what cases will be heard on appeal and as far as original jurisdiction is concerned, they take only the most important cases, large robberies and murders. They do not handle political crimes nor crimes such as espionage. Those are handled by the Military Courts even if they involve a civilian. In the case of Beria, because of its special circumstances, a special court was set up to handle the case.

2. We asked them if they had heard of Habeus Corpus and the deputy to the Chief Justice said that he had although the term did not sound familiar to the Chief or other members of the Court. They do not have that in the USSR but explained that all cases must be brought to trail within 20 days; if they are not, the Court can order the defendant released.

3. We asked about securing a lawyer and received the same explanation we had received before about going to the Society. /See 00-B-92425/. However, they did explain that the Society sets its own rules as to how much of a fee it will keep and how much goes to the lawyer. In criminal cases the accused can have a lawyer if he wants one and even if he doesn't the Court can assign one through the Society.

4. We asked about the trials of the Kulaks during the 1920's and 1930's. They said there were very few that took place. We asked if we could see accounts of any and they said they would be very difficult to locate. We asked about the trial of nomads and they said only when nomads forcibly resisted collectivization or refused to pay taxes would there be any trials and even then they weren't put to death. We pointed out Soviet census figures and at first they said they couldn't believe them but afterwards said that maybe the explanation was that many Kazakhs went to China. The Chief Judge said that he knew a number of them went by the fact that so many of them are returning now. The Chief Judge added about the trials that all the judges sitting on his court were too young to remember and wouldn't know anything about them.

5. We asked them if they had bail and they explained that they did not. Regarding our search warrant, we were told that before a Soviet policeman can go into your home he has to get permission from the public prosecutor to search the home and also to make an arrest.

- end -

~~SECRET~~

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

*LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.*

2 92421-005

~~SECRET~~

D 378471

00-B 92421

27 Jan '56

Page 2

B/8-02-0615 1/56 (8)

108.1 123 N

(+1)

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMI

SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY

~~SECRET~~

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR | REPORT NO.: 00— B-92419 |
| SUBJECT: Visit to Library in Alma Ata | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 27 JAN '53 |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 2 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #: |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Alma Ata, USSR | RESPONSIVE TO: OO/C- |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. On 24 Aug 55, a friend and I went to the library in Alma Ata. There we were met by a fat jolly woman with a most friendly face and one who obviously loved books. She said that there were 1,500,000 books in the library which was begun in early 1930. She said that throughout Kazakh the State has some 2500 different libraries and these are supplemented by Union Libraries, Coop Libraries, etc. She said about 32 thousand people use the library during the year but that during the winter as many as 700 people will use it in one day. She said that 60% of those using the library were students. She said very few of the books were for loan but for the most part they had to be read in the library itself. She explained that before 1920, only 27% of Kazakhstan was literate and our English-speaking guide whom we had gotten for the occasion from VOKS said that now there was 100% literacy in Kazakhstan.

2. The librarian told us that there was not much literature in Kazakh history because of this low literacy rate. However, they did have one famous writer Abai after whom the Opera House was named. In addition, since the revolution there have been four or five writers, including Auzov who won the first Stalin Prize in 1949 for his account of the life of Abai. He also mentioned Jambad, who lived for 99 years.

3. We asked her what US authors were popular. She mentioned first Jack London, then Howard Fast, Theodore Dreiser, Mark Twain. She said O'Henry stories were very popular. We asked her if she had the "Life of Henry Ford" which was on the list published in the US as being inaccessible to Soviet readers because of Soviet censorship. She said they had the book, sent for it and produced the autobiographies of Henry Ford, one written in 1926, the other in 1927. They looked very old and fragile but the librarian stated they were not in Rare Book Section, which means that they are books not ordinarily accessible to students.

4. We asked her about censorship in libraries and whether a Soviet Citizen could see any book he wished. She said they could and this was true of scientists seeing scientific publications. She said they order their books from foreign countries through the Central Library in Moscow and of course have to give an explanation as to why they want a certain book, which explained that with limited foreign currency there must be restrictions on numbers of books being brought in and the Moscow Library was the clearing house. She explained that this library had only 300 rubles for use for foreign exchange.

5. The librarian said that a Soviet citizen can ask for any book he wants from the library and will be allowed to see it unless it is a rare manuscript, in which case he can see the microfilm of the book, if they have it.

6. She took us down into the English Section of the library. It was way down in the tombs. There were a couple of books on American history; one written by an Englishman, Sterne, in 1862, and the other not much more modern. The librarian explained that they did not have any modern American history books.

- end -

~~SECRET~~

DISTRIBUTION

| | STATE | | ARMY | | NAVY | | AIR | | FBI | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

*LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.*

~~SECRET~~

D. 378472
00-B-92419
27 Jan 1956
Page 2 8
B/8-02-0615 1/56
885.3 123 N

(+1)

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIM

SECRET SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. D378475

COUNTRY: USSR

REPORT NO.: 00—B-92393

SUBJECT: Farm Implement Factory in Frunze/City Government

DATE DISTRIBUTED: 27 JAN '56

NO. OF PAGES: 2

NO. OF ENCLS.:

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #:

PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Frunze, USSR

RESPONSIVE TO: OO/C-

DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55

DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955.

He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. On 19 Aug 55, a friend and I visited a factory which manufactures farm implements in Frunze. The factory was inside the city limits near the railroad tracks and consisted of a series of small buildings with a large water tower nearby. The factory produces plows, water well drilling equipment, etc, but no tractors.

2. Of the workers, 75% were women. They did as much of the heavy work as the men, lifting metal bars, working the large presses, operating the overhead lifts, etc. There are about 3000 workers on two shifts. The plant extends over an area of something larger than 1000 square meters ( I believe that is what we were told). There was a very nice clean dining hall for the workers where they could buy their lunch for two rubles.

3. The plant buys scrap steel at 350 rubles mostly from the MTS and sells the steel for 1400 rubles. The workers are paid anything from 700 to 1800 rubles a month. The manager of the plant belongs to a union.

4. We were somewhat of a curiosity among the workers and were followed around for most of our two-hour tour. I doubt if the plant met the plan that day. The workers generally seemed noncommital but not unfriendly.

5. We saw the various processes such as dipping, drilling, forging, shaping, etc, which was going on.

6. We paid a visit to the Mayor of Frunze. I do not remember his name but he was a Kirghiz. His deputy, a very large Russian, was present and was a big help to him particularly at the beginning. We were told that at the time of the Revolution Frunze had a population of only eight to 10 thousand people. It is presently expanding by the thousands every year.

7. The city has a graduated tax on the income of its citizens. The state and the federal government tax the industries there. The collective farms and villages are taxed also and a person living on a collective farm pays taxes based on what he owns on his property. He does not pay an income tax when he sells something through a person not on a collective farm, who, for instance, sells a hog for him and has to pay a 15% tax.

8. The city government owns the streetcars and one can take a trip the length of the city for 50 kopeks. The city makes a profit of about one million rubles on this operation (1954 statistics) and also on electricity where the charge is 30 kopeks per kilowatt hour.

9. If one wants to start a barber shop one must get permission from the city.

10. There are about 18 cooperatives in Frunze; they are all large ones and several have branches that stretch out into various kinds of industries. The Mayor was not able to estimate how many employees the city had but he said he had 13 different departments. He appoints the deputy heads.

- end -

SECRET

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.

D378475

00-B-92393



LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES -17

B18-02-0615 1156

| | |
|---|---|
| 1-6/741.2 | 412N |
| 4-12/741.2 | 412N |
| 758 | 412N (+1) |
| 108.1 | 412N |

~~SECRET~~

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

~~SECRET~~ SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. D-37835

COUNTRY: USSR

SUBJECT: Visit to Collective Society in Tashkent/Tashkent Airport

REPORT NO.: 00-B-92396

DATE DISTRIBUTED: 25 JAN '56

NO. OF PAGES: 1

NO. OF ENCLS.:

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #:

PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Tashkent, USSR

DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55

DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55

RESPONSIVE TO

OO/C-

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. On 17 Aug 55, we visited the head of a collective society in Tashkent. The society which has about 400 members makes Uzbek hats, scarfs, pillowcases, shirts, bed spreads, etc. It is operated under a central committee of Cooperative Societies in Tashkent which in turn gets its orders from Moscow. There are about 400 such societies in Tashkent and about 300 in Uzbekistan.

2. Each member of the Society gets a salary and they split what is left on the basis of this salary. We visited the factory where there was some hand work going on. The workers were mostly Uzbeks and almost all girls, sewing, etc. One hundred members do their work at home.

3. They have their own store but they also sell their products to other stores.

4. A majority vote will bring in new members in.

5. The director was a woman and the officers were women. I do not recall any of their names. There was much yelling of orders to the workers on our tour. The director who had been with the Society for 16 years told us that they have a rival society made up of 800 members.

6. They are planning to build a new building. They have recreational camps, etc, for workers and send their children to Pioneer camps. They have no nursery.

7. On our way back to the hotel we rode through the old part of Tashkent. The streets were very narrow and colorful. There were old, old doors and gates on the mud houses and we saw people lined up for water. It was a little like some of the Arab cities such as Damascus.

8. There is a new administration building being built at the Tashkent airport. The airport has concrete runways so the takeoffs are smooth. We evidently took off from the same place we landed. The clocks were on Moscow time. We saw no radar in Tashkent.

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES — 30

B/8-00-0615 end 1/56

786.3 942N

357.36 ↓ (+1)

~~SECRET~~

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

*LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.*

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~ SEE BOTTOM PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CO. ...OLS, IF ANY

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. DB28352

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR | REPORT NO.: 00—B-92394 |
| SUBJECT: Uzbek Agricultural Statistics | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 25 JAN '56 |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 1 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #: |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): USSR | RESPONSIVE TO: OO/C- |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. On 17 Aug 55, a friend and I visited the Agricultural Minister in Tashkent. I do not remember his name but he gave us the following statistics on Soviet Agriculture:

   (a) Average income - 9.72 rubles per working day plus produce
   (b) Average number of working days - 500
   (c) One kilo nine hundred grams of wheat per working day per worker.
   (d) Worker gets one and one half times as much in produce as he does in cash.

2. In addition the Minister gave us the following information on agricultural improvements in Uzbek:

| | 1913 | 1940 | 1955 |
|---|---|---|---|
| sheep | 4,500,000 | 5,742,000 | 8,282,000 |
| cattle | 1,400,000 | 1,659,000 | 1,530,000 |

**1913**
total hectares of agriculture 2,800,000
total hectares irrigated 1,805,000

**1940**
total hectares of agriculture 3,014,000
(There were no figures for 1940 although he said it had improved about 70,000 hectares over the 1913 figure.)

**1955**
total hectares of agriculture 3,660,000
hectares of agriculture irrigated 2,531,000
hectares of agriculture not irrigated 1,147,000

| | 1913 | 1940 | 1955 |
|---|---|---|---|
| cotton | 516,000 tons | 1,383,000 tons | 2,700,000 tons |
| total hectares of cotton | 423,000 | 920,000 | 1,310,000 |

**1955 Tractors in MTS**

24,800 tractors for plowing
30,000 tractors for cultivating
1,375 combination machines
15,000 cotton picking
2,100 excavators (bulldozers)
100,000 others
265 MTS stations in Uzbek.

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES -3
6/8-02-0615 6/56
723.11 42N 727.13 42N
762.201 722.105
727.23
- end -
+1

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.

~~SECRET~~ SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. D378353

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR | REPORT NO.: 00-B-92387 |
| SUBJECT: Air Approach to Frunze/Visit to the University | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 25 JAN 56 |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 2 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #: |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Frunze, USSR | RESPONSIVE TO: OO/C- |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. As we flew from Tashkent to Frunze, we saw snow-capped mountains on our right and a flat, arid plain on our left coming into Frunze. The plain became fertile as we reached the city. The mountains were rugged looking and seemed to rise straight up from the plain. We could see rivers coming down through Frunze, one side of which was completely closed in by the snow-capped mountains. We saw no radar in Frunze.

2. One section of the city had a kind of ferris wheel makeup like Washington. A Georgian architect took us on a tour of the city. There was a lot of construction going on and many apartments were being erected. The main streets are paved. All the rest are dirt.

3. The city has three parks, twelve hospitals, 24 secondary schools and a Catholic a Baptist and a Moslem Church for the 250 thousand people. They are trying to install running water and plumbing in homes and new ones have it.

4. Our driver told us that he pays 36 rubles for his three-room flat in Frunze. The architect said that the rent can go as high as 120 rubles if one includes electricity, water, radio, etc.

5. We visited the University which was established in 1951. There were 3000 students with eight different departments including one of law which was started two years ago. The classes are conducted mostly in Russian although there are classes in the Kirghiz language if the purpose of the course is for a student to work in Kirghiz, with Kirghiz speaking people, as school teachers. They have separate schools here for Russians and Kirghizs. (There is evidently a provision in their constitution that a native of Kirghiz may be educated in his own language if he wishes.)

6. We discussed why there are separate schools in Kirghiz with the Chancellor and an English-speaking professor who teaches that language. (About 150 students are taking the course, about 100 take German and 100 French. The explanation was that it was impossible to use Russian to educate people if they did not know that language so they had to rely on the native language.

7. We discussed academic freedom. They said there was complete academic freedom in the USSR and any belief to the contrary was erroneous. I said I was interested in debates and asked them what kind of debates they had in the schools over here. They said they discussed how the student was doing in his classes, how he was getting on at home, how they were coming in sports, etc. We said that was different from what we understood as a debate and asked if they debated, for instance, whether the UN was a good organization and whether the USSR should belong. They said they did not debate that sort of thing though sometimes they had arguments on historical or scientific matters. They said there was no reason to debate political matters as there was 'unanimity' among the Soviet people on what the government did. As it was stated "there is only one viewpoint."

~~SECRET~~

DISTRIBUTION

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | STATE | | ARMY | | NAVY | | AIR | | FBI | | | | |

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.

8. We discussed religion. They said that only the old people still go to church. The English-speaking professor said the students were not interested in religion, that they just didn't believe and he quoted the Chancellor as saying that they felt religion was for backward people. We then said that he was backward. They said they did not want to be insulting but that is what they felt.

9. The Chancellor asked a question about the rights of the Negroes in the United States. We explained the school system and then he asked if they had all the other rights.

10. At the University the Chancellor told us that they have a Party organization, the purpose of which is to promote the ideas of Communism among the students and the faculty and to have meetings of criticism of students and faculty members who are Communist Party members. For instance, if a teacher's lecture is not up to stuff , they will discuss that at the Communist meeting.

- end -

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES - 30

B/8-02-0615 1/56

621.43 212N

831.2

876

107.3

+1

SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY

~~SECRET~~

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. D378358

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR | REPORT NO.: 00—B-92218 |
| SUBJECT: Impressions of Ashkhabad/Visit to Two Collective Farms | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 25 JAN '56 |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 2 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #: |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Ashkhabad, USSR | RESPONSIVE TO: |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |
| | 00/C- |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. The flight from Krasnovodsk to Ashkhabad, the capital city of Turkmenistan, took two hours. We flew very high but it was a good smooth flight.

2. The airport was dirt but we made a smooth landing. The pilots seemed to be as good as any of ours. When we arrived in Ashkhabad at 6:00 P.M., the temperature was 45°C. It cooled off a bit in the evening but not much.

3. The mayor of the city met us and presented us with a guide who was unusually stupid but who was evidently attached to the Octobre Hotel where we stayed. We couldn't get him changed despite complaints. The Octobre Hotel is a two-story, light yellow brick (or possibly baked mud) building right across the street from the park. There were a lot of buildings off to the right. Going into the Octobre Hotel on the lefthand side there were some other buildings that had been newly constructed which I guess were supposed to be part of the Octobre Hotel. I did not notice what type of roof the hotel had but it is my impression that other buildings in the town had roofs of corrugated tin. There are two bedrooms on the second floor of the hotel itself; it's not a large place.

4. Our guide whose name I believe was Nicholas Niekolia, was supposed to be a student at Moscow University. His wife taught at a small school in Moscow. He was 33 or 34, and had been in the Army which had delayed his education. He is now studying for what is equivalent of a PhD in languages. He said that he had no official position. Whether he did or didn't, I don't know. He said that he just did this interpreting as parttime work, to make some extra money. I asked him if he would like to come to the United States to study. He said that he would. I told him that it would not be as expensive as he might think. He said that money was no problem to him. I don't know where he gets his money. We didn't get along very well at the end. He became nervous and upset. Something happened to him. He would never answer our questions and by the time we left he had become very touchy and jittery. He disintegrated.

5. On Sunday, 7 Aug 55, we visited two collective farms which were located, I think, about 20 kilometers outside of Ashkhabad. They were across the street from one another, in the direction of the old Khan meeting place. Enroute to the farms we passed two of the largest buildings we had seen in the area. They were, however, not large by our standards but were only one or two stories high. The buildings were still under construction and were surrounded by barbed wire with guard boxes at the corners. Our guide explained that these were put around buildings erected by convict labor from Ashkhabad. That labor had left about a year and a half ago he said.

6. Both of the collective farms had schools and recreation halls but neither had a church or a mosque. The second collective farm had approximately 900 workers and 4000 families. They had 136,900 hectares including grazing land for 5000 goats.

7. They both had stores and the head of the first farm explained that his people made between 10,000 and 30,000 rubles a year, depending on how many work days

~~SECRET~~

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

*LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.*

they put in. They earn more work days to their credit for instance, if they pick grapes than if they care for the camels.

8. In addition to the collective nature of the farm, each individual may own up to 50 goats, two cows and some land. The camels are a collective item and are used for portage and milk. We tasted some of the latter and had a large lunch at both of the farms.

9. At the second farm our obnoxious guide started asking about Matusow and women's rights in America. At first he attributed his questions to our hostess, a very attractive, bright woman. He wanted to know how many women there were on the supreme court, how many in congress and if the ll got a new trail because of Matusow testifying as he did at the insistence of the FBI.

10. At the first farm the head man was interested in how much we made. We explained about our salary; taxes; the fact that there were less taxes for low income groups; what taxes were used for; how much automobile workers made under new guaranteed minimum wage, etc. We explained that some taxes went to pay old age pensions and that we also had a provision in our laws for unemployment insurance. The obnoxious one (we now were calling him the brain), said that that was proof of the unemployment problem in the US now and how could we claim no unemployment in view of this. We explained that it was a large problem in the 1930's but not so anymore.

11. We had champagne, wine and toasts at both farms. At the first place I toasted the friendship of the US and Turk people and at the second to the Turk, Russian and US people.

12. We almost missed the plane for Chardzhou because our Brain goofed again and gave us the wrong time.

- end -

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES — 30

B/8-02-065 1/56

722.1101 132N

621.43 ↓

(+1)

~~SECRET~~

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY D378625

S-E-C-R-E-T

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR | REPORT NO.: 00— B-92220 |
| SUBJECT: Stalinabad/Population Statistics/Airport/ Sightings of Jet Planes/Visit to the Stalin Collective Farm/Visit to a Medical Institute and to a Hospital/Health Statistics/City Government/Visit to a Textile Factory | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 23 JAN '56 |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 2 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #: |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Stalinabad/USSR | RESPONSIVE TO: OO/C- |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. As we flew from Samarkand to Stalinabad, the land seemed to get greener; at least we saw more green areas. We flew at 3700 kilometers. I think the clock on the plane had Moscow time.

2. Stalinabad, the capital of Tadzhik, is a modern city which has grown up in the last 30 years from a population of 2,000 to 300,000. The guide told us that the only means of livelihood in the city were several textile factories.

3. The airport at Stalinabad had a modern, concrete runway. The first time I saw it there were jet planes off to the side of the runway and there were separate enclosures for each jet. There were perhaps 25 or 30 jets with enclosures. It was the most modern arrangement that I saw anyplace I went. The enclosures were downwind at one end of the runway. I guess there must be a prevailing wind in that area and the planes were only at that one end of the field.

4. On 11 Aug 55 we visited the Stalin Collective Farm which was about 15 kilometers out of town. The farm had 10,000 hectares under cultivation and another 13,000 for sheep grazing. There are 3,500 hectares of cotton which is picked by machine. They also have a cotton gin. There is one harvest of cotton a year. The farm income is 39 million rubles of which 35 million are from the sale of cotton. The farm supports 3000 families. Families on the farm make up to 25,000 rubles a year. The people are mostly Tadzhiks. There are 10 or 12 libraries, 12 schools, recreation halls and a hospital connected with the farm. There is no church or mosque because the people have shown no interest in religion.

5. The people on the farm were very hospitable. They had a big feast for us and asked questions regarding agriculture in the US. None of them voiced any criticism and all spoke enthusiastically about the Big Four Meeting in Geneva.

6. We visited a medical institute named after a man whom the Director claimed was a Tadzhik, the Persians claim as one of theirs, and the Arabs as one of theirs. He lived in the 11th century. I can't remember his name. The Institute has 2,000 students and graduated 140 last year /1954/. The graduates are sent all over Tadzhikistan and earn anywhere from 2,500 to 9,000 rubles a year; medical teachers earn from 7,000-9,000. We also visited a hospital: one fairly large, two-story administration building with bungalow-type buildings off to the side for patients. We had to put white coats on. There were wards but no private rooms. One can't get a private room even if one is willing to pay for it. There is not much heart disease, some polio and tuberculosis which is being eliminated, and trachoma. Everyone seems very good and healthy. There is no charge in the hospital.

7. We paid a visit to the mayor of Stalinabad. He explained the city government to us. Practically everyone works for the government. There is some private enterprise such as a few barbers who are in business for themselves. There are 10 departments of the city government: education, health, trade, finance, developing, planning, culture, pensions, industry, architecture. Eight of the

S-E-C-R-E-T

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN — NO DISSEM ABROAD — LIMITED

*LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.*

Department heads are Radzhiks. The Department heads are elected. Women selling drinks on the street are under the trade department. Hotels come under development department although restaurants come under trade. There is a unit in trade which deals with soft drinks. The planning department plans how much barbers and soft drink vendors should get. The mayor told us of a nearby steel mill and coal mining industry which provide the city with a number of needed commodities. The city has modern busses but also uses donkeys and horse-drawn cars. There are women barbers and women car drivers.

8. We visited a library which had 800,000 books. Three years ago there were only a few hundred books in the whole city. There is a lending department. The librarian said that an average of 1200 people use the library per week and there are 300 or 400 books on loan each week. US authors such as Howard Fast and Theodore Dreiser are represented.

9. We paid a visit to a very modern textile factory. There were 3,000 employees on three shifts and they were paid anything from 800 rubles to 2,500. The factory produces 120,000 meters of cotton cloth per day. Some of it stays white but other batches are colored.

10. The flies were very bad in the hotel we stayed at in Stalinabad.

- end -

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES 30

B/8-02-0615 1/56

621.43 622N
451 622N
782.101
857.21
857.11
108.1
885.3
4-5/746.5
4-12/7465
762.203

H

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

84-211732

SEE BOTTOM OF GE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS IF ANY D3782 76

~~SECRET~~

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR | REPORT NO.: 00—B-92219 |
| SUBJECT: Bukhara/Population/Weather/Visit to a Collective Farm/Health and Sanitation/Airport/Weather | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 23 JAN '56 |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 2 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #: |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Bukhara, USSR | RESPONSIVE TO: |
| | OO/C. |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or before which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. Since we thought that any train trip between Ashkhabad and Bukhara would be most uncomfortable with the heat and dust, we made the trip by plane with a stop-off at Chardzhou. The trip from Chardzhou to Bukhara was uneventful. We sat in jump seats and flew very high.

2. Bukhara, which is in Uzbek, has a population of about 100,000 of whom around 20% are Uzbeks. Our guide had a difficult time making himself understood as very few people spoke Russian. When we arrived we found that it was predicted that the temperature for the day would reach 63°C, which is about 140°F. It was God awful hot. If you moved around for more than 15 minutes your tongue would stick to the roof of your mouth and you had trouble swallowing. The heat was unbelievable and we had to spend half the day in our room where there was some relief but very little. By 6 o'clock at night we had drunk between the two of us, 12 large bottles of water and had taken one-half dozen salt tablets. The hotel we stayed in was located in the center of the city, right next to a large, very dirty pool built by the Bukhara Khan next to his summer place. Sanitation in the hotel was very bad but we thought that it was better the second day than it was on the first.

3. We visited throughout the city. Some of it dates back to the fifth century. We went to a seminary school where they were training 100 students in Mohammedanism, and visited a Mosque which was very run down and in poor repair. Only 20 old men showed up for the service. Bukhara used to be a center of Mohammedan fanaticism and these 20 men were the remnants. On our visit to public historical places everything looked freshly cleaned. In a building erected by Tamerlane, a man was sent scurrying as he was cleaning as we came in. It was very impressive.

4. On 9 Aug 55 we arose at 6:00 AM and went to visit a collective farm seven or eight miles outside of Bukhara. The head of it was a woman as had been the case on the other collective farms we visited. There were about 400 families on the farm and they had about 700 hectares with over 500 used for growing cotton. They grew about 1,400,000 kilos of cotton a year and for the amount that they sold on the market they received about 6 rubles 50 kopeks. Machines were used to pick the cotton. The workers on the farm received anywhere from five to 12 rubles a day for compensation.

5. We toured the farm, saw some of the workers in the field, trouble with one of the machines, and then returned to our hostess' farm for tea, fruit and honey.

6. Our hostess asked questions regarding women in the US, whether they took part in politics, in farming, and whether Negroes were still being beaten up and discriminated against.

7. In Bukhara the mode of transportation is anything from donkey to bus. There are many donkeys.

~~SECRET~~

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

*LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.*

8. In a walk around the city one night I saw people lined up for buckets of water. Water from houses was thrown outside on the dirt.

9. A nurse with whom we spoke at the airport told us that the chief disease was skin trouble.

10. I don't remember much about the airport at Bukhara. It had a dirt runway and only one very small administration building. There was hardly anything there and I think it was the only place we went where they didn't have all sorts of trees around the administration building so that you couldn't see the airport. We flew in a regular DC-3 type of plane. The pilot just turned the plane around and took off after coming out and explaining to the people in the cabin that we could expect a smooth trip.

- end -

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES -30

00/8-02-0615 1/56

621.43 142N

722.101

854

257.4

842.304

+1

SEE BOTTOM O... IGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CON... OLS, IF ANY D378877

~~SECRET~~

# INFORMATION REPORT

26

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

COUNTRY: USSR

REPORT NO.: 00—B-92217

SUBJECT: Visit to a State and Collective Farm Near Baku/Pipe Plant, Airfield, Canal and Railroad along the Route.

DATE DISTRIBUTED: 23 JAN '56

NO. OF PAGES: 2 | NO. OF ENCLS.:

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #:

PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Baku, USSR

RESPONSIVE TO: OO/C-

DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55

DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955.

He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. We drove out to visit a state farm which is about 150 kms north of Baku. The drive took about three hours. About an hour out of Baku, on the right side of the road our guide pointed out a very modern pipe plant. It was tremendously large, and appeared to consist of a series of buildings with high smoke towers. I do not remember what type of construction it was or of what material it was made.

2. About 35 kms out of Baku, on the left side of the road, there was an airfield approximately a mile off the road. Between the airfield and road was a mound. All I could see above the mound were tails of airplanes - all jets. I just saw the tips of the tails. By the size of the tails I would judge them to be fighters rather than bombers, although I am not an expert on planes. There seemed to be a tremendously large number of them.

3. A canal follows the road for miles and miles north of Baku. Since there were mounds on either side of it, it was difficult to tell whether it was lined with concrete or brick; it appeared to be just made of dirt and about 30 feet wide. We first saw it about 30 kilometers outside of Baku and then noticed it again perhaps 15 or 20 minutes later. It was on the left side of the road initially and then we crossed over it and it was on the right side of the road. I don't know whether it was for drinking purposes or for irrigation or what but it was a man-made canal. It followed along side the road and extended for a tremendous distance.

4. The road also followed a double-tracked railroad line which I assumed was the Baku-Moscow line because there was so much oil being shipped over it.

5. The state farm consisted of 1800 hectares and had a working force of 500 of which about 30% were women. They grow fruit and the peaches that were in season were wonderful. We took a walk through the orchard and saw rows on rows of trees and irrigation ditches.

6. Half of the workers on the farm are skilled workers. Eight of these graduated from agricultural colleges, 37 of them from agricultural schools of a secondary degree.

7. People work an eight-hour day, six-day week and are paid anywhere from 600-1200 rubles with the average about 1000.

8. They have their own schools, including schools to make skilled workers out of unskilled ones, a cinema and if they want to go to the mosque they can go to a nearby town which is about 12 kms away.

9. Most of the people own their own homes but some live in flats. Attached to the home is a piece of property, approximately 10 yards by 10, which belongs to the home owner and on which he can grow anything he wishes.

~~SECRET~~

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN

NO DISSEM ABROAD

LIMITED

*LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.*

10. They served us wine and champagne; The latter was very good.

11. The seven or eight men accompanying us all wore exactly the same hats. They were all most hospitable and seemed genuinely friendly.

12. Although we told them it was necessary to get back to Baku to prepare for the next day's trip and meet our guide coming in from Moscow and therefore we could not visit the collective farm, they drove us there anyway and sat us down to a 21-course meal. It consisted of chicken, mutton, tomatoes, melon, sour milk, cabbage, etc. All the national dishes. They were disappointed in that we did not eat more. We had 8 or 10 toasts, mostly to peace and friendship between the Soviet and American people. Our host toasted us and our families and one of our other hosts said that it was very proper that they should drink to us as we had already fulfilled the plan. We toasted the Azerbaijan people, both north and south, and friendship between the young people of the USSR and the US.

13. The collective farm consisted of 1800 hectares and had 1300 workers. We were told that it produced 10 tons of fruit per hectare. Our guide told us the collective farm was not as good as the state farm because on the latter everyone works for the good of the state while on the former the individual is more interested in himself. On a collective farm, in addition to working the collective area, each family had his own plot of land consisting of one-fourth of a hectare.

14. On the collective farm the worker is paid in produce which he can then sell.

15. On our way to the farm we saw many villages similar to ones that we saw all through the mideast.

- end -

B/8-02-0615 1/56

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES -30

457 321N

756.122
755.211
762.201
722.102
722.101

71

SEE BOTTOM O[illegible] AGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CON[illegible]DLS, IF ANY D32[illegible]28

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR | REPORT NO.: 00— B-92216 |
| SUBJECT: Conversation with Two Soviet Judges/Soviet Courts/Arrest and Trial Procedures | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 23 JAN 56 |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 2 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT # |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Baku, USSR | RESPONSIVE TO: OO/C- |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. While in Baku in August 1955 a friend and I visited two judges whose names I cannot recall.

2. We learned that in the USSR the courts are split into several sections and special courts handle cases for the very big enterprises, for instance, a railway court would handle railroad litigation. I am uncertain as to what it does, but it does not handle accident cases; a district court does that.

3. As a matter of fact, the judges told us that they have virtually no negligent cases of any kind. This came up when we were attempting to find out what happened when two cars hit one another. All last year [1954] the judges explained to us, there were only two accidents; in one, several cars turned over and the second involved a fire on a boat. Our guide explained that it was not a very big fire at that.

4. Evidently the courts of Baku and Azerbaijan are getting fewer and fewer, especially the criminal courts as there is no crime being committed. There is hardly any murder and most cases concern quarreling between neighbors, and jealousy. They then told us that there was a case involving a jealous woman sometime back.

5. The Soviet judges had never heard of the writ of habeas corpus although trials are supposed to take place within 10 days.

6. In the USSR, a defendant in a criminal trial can refuse to answer questions but there is an assumption by the judge of guilt. There is no trial by jury; the judge sits by himself.

7. Trials are public except in cases involving assault on women and juvenile delinquency. Also, the guide explained after I asked her, certain political trials can be closed to the public.

8. A warrant of arrest is not necessary nor is a search warrant. This is left in the hands of the prosecutor and it is up to him to decide.

9. Whenever we asked whether or not there were any indications that there were to be changes made in arrest and trial procedures, the judges always replied, "There is no need for any changes. Our system is perfect as is."

10. One of the judges was a member of the Communist Party; the other was not. The latter explained that he was too young but was training for entrance.

11. Neither of the judges had heard of bail. There is no such provision in the USSR. At first they thought a person could buy his way out of prison and they looked very pleased.

SECRET

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

*LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.*

12. These judges, as every other official we saw in the USSR, were dressed in white.

13. They told us that there was not much activity in juvenile courts as families bring their children up so well.

- end -

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES — 30

B/8-02-0615 1/56

106.1
106.2
8613
107

SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY D3782 79

~~SECRET~~

# INFORMATION REPORT

75

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR | REPORT NO.: 00—B-92199 |
| SUBJECT: Samarkand/Airport/Population/Weather/Water Supply/Sanitation/Visit to Stalin Collective Farm/Textile Factory | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 23 JAN '56 |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 2 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #: |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): Samarkand, USSR | RESPONSIVE TO: OO/C- |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955.

He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. We arrived at Samarkand, the capital of Uzbek, one hour after leaving Bukhara. The airport seemed to have a dirt runway and we saw about 10 World War II fighter planes. I don't believe that they were jets.

2. Samarkand has a population of approximately 200,000 of whom about 80% are Uzbeks. It was far cooler than Bukhara though still very hot. It seemed to me that there were far more paved roads there than in Bukhara but I did not get around as much. I still saw women getting their water out of a ditch to bring into their homes. The Zirafshan River irrigates Samarkand and is also the source of the drinking water of the city.

3. I visited the various historical sites including Timur's tomb, the observatory founded by his grandson, the astronomer who was eventually murdered by the head of one of the religious sects for interfering in God's plan.

4. The streets seemed very clean and we saw a few drunks but it seemed like a pleasant city.

5. On 10 Aug 55, we went to the Stalin collective farm. There are 800 families on the farm and the income of each family varies but last year /1954/ the farm had an income of five million rubles. We stayed for dinner, drinks and toasts to friendship, peace and families. There were lots of flies.

6. People on the farm asked questions about discrimination against the Negro in the US and the fact that he was not allowed the rights of the white man. They wanted to know how much the average salary was. They said they liked the US for its mastery of the machine and mechanics.

7. We had an argument with Nick, our guide, one day regarding criticism of the administration by newspapers or other individuals. He said there was no need for criticism because they did nothing wrong. If they did something wrong they would be criticized. He explained that the reason Beria's trial was not public was because it involved state secrets.

8. We heard music all the time we were in Samarkand as in Bukhara, although in Samarkand we did not hear any of Paul Robeson's songs such as "Ole Man River", which we heard in Bukhara.

9. We could not find any post cards in Samarkand and had difficulty in getting writing paper. Nick, however, said he would send my letters from Samarkand.

10. While in Samarkand, we visited a textile factory which is located about 10 minutes' drive from Tamerlane's tomb. It seemed to be just outside the city and right in back of it there were big smoke towers. Our guide told us it was a textile plant although it didn't seem to be that to me. We thought we were being taken to a tractor spare parts factory but the textile factory was

~~SECRET~~

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN — NO DISSEM ABROAD — LIMITED

*LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.*

interesting. They were putting in new machinery.

11. The textile factory consisted of a series of buildings which all looked like every other building we had seen. They appeared to be made of light plaster but I cannot recall any other details about them.

12. There were 2000 workers employed in the factory which is being enlarged. Sixty percent of the workers are women. Their pay scale ranges from 700 or 800 to 1600 rubles per month.

13. We left Samarkand by plane for Stalinabad. The mountains around Samarkand seemed too high for the plane to clear and the pilot circled the airport to gain altitude. There were lots of flies aboard the plane.

- end -

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES— 30

B/8-02-0615

1/52

621.43

742N

451

853

722.101

896.2

1-6/746

4-12/746

762.203

+1

~~SECRET~~

CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY

SR/6

20 January 1956

ATTN: Mrs. Orel Lencho, Room 1606 "J" Bldg.

Chief, Contact Division, OO

Robert F. Kennedy Reports

1. Pursuant to your request, there are forwarded herewith two copies each of the following 33 OO-B reports:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 92133 | 92217 | 92393 | 92421 | 92427 | 92547 |
| 92134 | 92218 | 92394 | 92422 | 92428 | 92548 |
| 92135 | 92219 | 92395 | 92423 | 92543 | 92549 |
| 92150 | 92220 | 92396 | 92424 | 92544 | |
| 92199 | 92387 | 92419 | 92425 | 92545 | |
| 92216 | 92392 | 92420 | 92426 | 92546 | |

2. The above-cited reports were compiled from information contained in the diary notes of Robert F. Kennedy. The attached copies have not been corrected or edited in any way.

3. In accordance with an agreement between Mrs. Lencho and Miss Schmidt, please give one copy of each report to SR 10.

4. Please direct any inquiries pertaining to this matter to Miss Helen Schmidt, extension 2737.

E. M. ASHCRAFT

Enclosures: 33 OO-B reports as indicated above

~~SECRET~~

CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY

201-211732

SEE BOTTOM PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY

Secret

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. D378208

COUNTRY

USSR

SUBJECT

[illegible] Chardzhou/Weather/Airport

REPORT NO. 00- B-92150

DATE DISTRIBUTED

NO. OF PAGES 1

NO. OF ENCLS.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #

PLACE ACQUIRED (By source)

USSR

RESPONSIVE TO

DATE ACQUIRED (By source)

DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed)

[illegible] Nov 55

00/C-

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE [illegible] who visited Central Asia in August and September 1955.

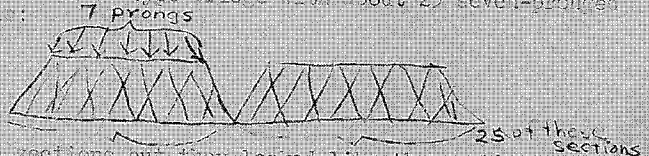
The source reliable source in his personal observations.

1. We flew from Kabirdan to Chardzhou in a small bi-wing plane in which we were the only passengers. The plane had two pilots, one showing Moscow time, the other Chardzhou time. Moscow time is used a great deal.

2. Enroute to Chardzhou, the plane followed a camel trail over the desert. We did not see any other roads although we did eventually see a single-track railroad [illegible] We arrived out from the city of its exact location.

3. I do not remember the airport at Chardzhou. I believe that the runways were made of [illegible] Clearance concrete runways were certainly the exception. There was only one building there which contained several rooms where we slept.

4. In Chardzhou we saw a bridge over the river. Part of the bridge extended over some low land. It was quite long, possibly three quarters of a mile, and wide enough for two cars although I was not close enough to tell whether it was for automobiles or trains. It was a truss-type bridge with about 25 seven-pronged sections. It looked like this:




I cannot tell the size of the sections but they looked like the sections of the bridge across the Potomac at Washington, D.C.

5. At 7:00 AM when we left Chardzhou, it was already hot and there was no humidity. You don't perspire and the tremendous heat has a weakening effect.

- end -

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES -17

B/1 02 - 0615 1/56

754.81 232N

757.4 232N

(11)

S-E-C-R-E-T

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

*LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.*

SEE BOTTOM PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CO IOLS, IF ANY

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. D378209

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR | REPORT NO.: 00— B-02135 |
| SUBJECT: The Airport at Baku/Sighting of Jet Fighter Planes | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 17 JAN 56 |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 1 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT # |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): USSR | RESPONSIVE TO: OO/C- |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. We left Baku by plane. On the right hand side of the road to the airport, at the edge of the city, behind a small enclosure, there was a round radar four or five feet in diameter. I presume it was radar although it could have been some sort of radio. It was behind a barbed wire enclosure. I didn't notice any radar at the airport.

2. We took off from the Baku Airport. It had one concrete runway which we did not use. We bounced out over the dirt and took off on the road. I believe that there were several dirt runways. I also think that there are other airports at Baku, and I cannot identify the one we used. I tried to keep it in mind, but we took the most devious route going out and then we circled all the way around coming back in to the city so I don't know which airport it was.

3. At the Baku Airport I saw two jet fighter planes behind a sort of concrete enclosure. I cannot identify these aircraft.

- end -

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES -17

B/8-02-0615 1/56

753.68 321N

757.4 321N (71)

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | | ARMY | | NAVY | | AIR | | FBI | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.

SEE BOTTOM PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. D378210

| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR | REPORT NO.: 00—B-92134 |
| SUBJECT: Single-Tracked Railroad Between Krasnovodsk and Ashkhabad | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 19 JAN '56 |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 1 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT # |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): USSR | RESPONSIVE TO: OO/C- |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE: US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955. He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

The railroad between Krasnovodsk and Ashkhabad is single tracked. I saw it from quite a distance and then only once in a while. I did not see any sidings on this line.

- end -

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES -17

B18 - 02 - 0615 1/56

755.211 432N

755.211 132N

(+2)

SECRET

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.

SEE BOTTOM PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY

# INFORMATION REPORT

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. D3 78211

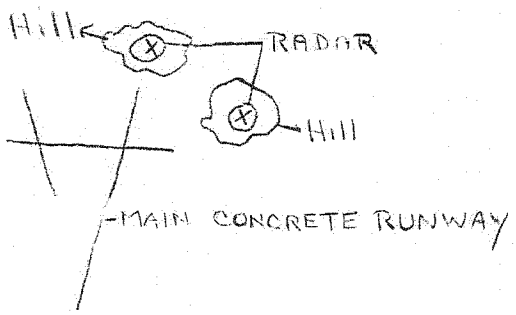
| | |
|---|---|
| COUNTRY: USSR | REPORT NO.: 00— B-92133 |
| SUBJECT: Airport Facilities at Krasnovodsk/Water Supply/ General Impressions | DATE DISTRIBUTED: 19 JAN '56 |
| | NO. OF PAGES: 5 / NO. OF ENCLS.: |
| | SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #: |
| PLACE ACQUIRED (By source): USSR | RESPONSIVE TO: OO/C- |
| DATE ACQUIRED (By source): Aug to Sep 55 | DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed): Aug to Sep 55 |

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE US citizen who toured Soviet Central Asia in August and September 1955.

He is a reliable source in his personal observations.

1. Krasnovodsk is a hot seaport city. There are hills above the city. The airport at Krasnovodsk was better than the one in Baku (See 00-B-92135). The following is a sketch of this airport:




2. Directly in line with the main, concrete runway, up on a hilltop, was a radar installation. There was another radar installation on an adjoining hilltop, to the right of the first one. The radar shape was this elongated, concave business which rotates.

3. I was asked before I left on my tour of Soviet Central Asia to note whether any of the airports I visited could be expanded. All of the airports I saw, including the one at Krasnovodsk, were on flat, open land and any of the runways could be very easily extended. None of them were hemmed in by buildings. In fact, most of the airports we saw in Soviet Central Asia were no more than flat, open fields with the runways being marked by grass-worn strips.

4. On the flight from Krasnovodsk to Ashkhabad I noted an airport about 30 kilometers south of Krasnovodsk. As we were at a very high altitude at the time I could only distinguish one runway which appeared to run right up to the water's edge. The runway appeared to be constructed of concrete and it looked like there were jets on it. It was a rather long runway, with the planes and administration building off at the far end.

5. We spent only about three hours in Krasnovodsk during which time we walked around visiting the railroad station where the woman attendant wouldn't let me on the platform as I had no ticket, and the docks, where evidently most of the water supply for Krasnovodsk is brought in from Baku for up until the end of last year (1954) they had no water supply at all. At the end of last year a well was evidently found.

SECRET

DISTRIBUTION

| STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR | FBI | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

NOFORN NO DISSEM ABROAD LIMITED

LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Collection and Dissemination, CIA.

6. We also visited a school which had a little blue outhouse, the underground storage for the water for the school, and the nursery school where mothers can leave their children free of charge while it work.

7. Lunch was very good in a very nice hotel where there was a small electric refrigerator in the dining room.

8. We noticed that people had an oriental look about them but were still very friendly and not adverse to having their pictures taken.

- end -

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES -1 1

818.02-0615 1156

757.4 432N

451 432N

863.3 432N

850.01 432N (+1)

~~SECRET~~

27 December 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

1. Prior to the time I was assigned to this case a number of CIA employees had already been in contact with Robert F. Kennedy. Before leaving on his six-week tour of the USSR, in the company of Justice William O. Douglas, he was seen by Archibald B. Roosevelt and Joseph J. Bulik of SR, William V. Watts of OCR and Guy E. Coriden of ORR. Upon his return he was contacted by Nelson H. Brickham, June Sworobuk and Vasia C. Gmirkin of SR and Watts of OCR.

2. Personnel in SR, other than those mentioned above, who participated in the exploitation of Kennedy are Evangeline M. Cawley of SR/RQ and Orrel R. Lencho of SR/6.

3. The net intelligence take from Kennedy was:

a. Diary: A 129-page diary kept by Kennedy, supplemented by information obtained at two debriefings held by Gmirkin and Miss Sworobuk. The questions asked at these debriefings were based on the obvious gaps of information in the diary as well as requirements prepared by SR/RQ and ORR. Almost all of the information Kennedy furnished was of a purely positive intelligence nature.

b. TSS Items: Received for retention and transmission to TSS were 14 postcards, writing paper, striped rayon shirt and sox.

c. On Loan Material: A brochure entitled "Soviet Kazakhstan" was borrowed and reproduced. Eight unopened letters, mailed from the USSR to his wife and family, were borrowed and examined by TSS. The envelopes, with Kennedy's permission, were retained by TSS.

d. Graphics Material: Some 600 color slides and 400 black and white photographs were borrowed and reproduced. SR/6 is to debrief him for operational intelligence, based on his photographs, sometime in January 1956. All of the reproduced graphics material will be made available to the intelligence community by placing it with Graphics Register.

4. Bill Watts of OCR scheduled a general debriefing of Kennedy for the morning of 21 December 1955. I was able to cancel this debriefing on 20 December at the request of Kennedy. Kennedy at this point felt he had furnished absolutely all he could and any further general debriefing would be a waste of his time as well as of those members of

Cancelled

~~SECRET~~

Agy-211732

the intelligence community who planned to attend. He suggested that his future exploitation be limited to a debriefing by SR/6 and any specific questions that arise from any member of the intelligence community after his material is published.

5. On 27 December I handed over Kennedy's diary and all supplemental information I was able to get from him at the debriefings to Joseph M. McHugh of the EE/USSR Branch of OO/C for publication. It was understood, however, that the diary could not be published until a list of names (individuals and installations visited) was obtained from Justice Douglas by Bill Watts of OCR and forwarded to OO/C. Kennedy's diary was completely void of all names, as by mutual agreement they decided Justice Douglas would record these and make them available to Kennedy upon request.

6. It is rather awkward for me to write a critique of this case, as I am a relatively new member of SR Division and was only brought in at the tail end of this case. However, as I was asked to do this, the following are my comments:

a. I think Kennedy would have been far more satisfied with his experience with the Agency, had fewer CIA personnel been in direct contact with him. He questioned this at one point, wanting to know why he was being passed from one person to another.

b. The reproduction of Kennedy's graphics material might have been handled more to the satisfaction of all concerned had more planning been done before the material was initially borrowed. As it turned out, his graphics material was borrowed in batches, but no attempt was made to reproduce any part of it until SR/6 had all of the material. By the time this material was evaluated and a decision was reached to reproduce all of it, Kennedy needed it back. Then we again had to borrow the same material in lots, this time for reproduction purposes. This procedure was not only time consuming as far as the case officer was concerned, but also rather hard to justify to Kennedy.

c. In my opinion we should steer clear of such cases in the future. As it turned out, Kennedy's information was of very marginal operational value. The bulk of his material was of a positive intelligence nature, yet personnel of SR spent much valuable time on him. Would it not have been to our best interests to brief and debrief him on operational intelligence only and to have allowed OCR or OO/C to shoulder the burden of exploiting him for the positive intelligence? In that way, the operational intelligence take might have been greater and we would not have been burdened with his exploitation for positive intelligence and the preparation of this material for publication.

Vasia

N.Y. Times
DEC 13 1955

## SOVIET COLONIALISM SEEN IN CENTRAL ASIA

The Soviet Union was accused yesterday of pursuing oppressive colonial policies for which it has been denouncing the West.

Robert F. Kennedy, counsel for the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, said he had found evidence of mass executions, segregation and suppression of religious and press freedom in Soviet Central Asia.

Mr. Kennedy, who recently completed a six-week tour of the Soviet Union with Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the United States Supreme Court, spoke at a luncheon of the Council of Islamic Affairs at the Ambassador Hotel.

"My feeling is that while we are justly critical of the French attitude on Algeria and Morocco," Mr. Kennedy said, "it might be well to look into what is going on in Soviet Central Asia."

It is the Russian Communists, he said, who enforce segregation in the five Republicans of Central Asia, maintaining separate schools dance halls and parks for European Russians and those of Turkish and Persian stock.

The Council of Islamic Affairs consists mainly of business men seeking to promote friendship and business relationships between this country and the Moslem nations.

Wash. Evening Star
AUG 1 1

## Pravda Gently Chides Douglas For 'Ignorance'

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (AP).—Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas has been wardned by Pravda to avoid further "ignorant" statements such as his suggestion that certain Southern or Central Asian republics of the USSR could be restored to independence.

Justice Douglas, now in Iran, is scheduled to enter the Soviet Union this week.

Pravda said Justice Douglas made his suggestion in an interview printed in the Bangkok Post.

When the mountain-climbing Justice approached the borders of the Soviet Union several years ago, the Soviet press accused him of spying on the country from Mount Ararat.

This time he has an entry visa and Pravda, the official Soviet Communist Party newspaper, has promised he will be hospitably received. But a two-column article on its foreign news page reminded him of the "harm of nasty opinions."

Dy-21732

KENNEDY, Robert F.

"Shep Edwards gave an operational clearance by telephone"

Senate Investigations Committee

Inv-211732

LOOK
VOLUME 19, NUMBER 25 • DECEMBER 13, 1955

# Soviet Colonialism—
# PRODUCT OF TERROR

Turn the page for a distinguished American's firsthand report on the hidden Russian empire

By William O. Douglas Associate Justice, U. S. Supreme Court

Soi-2 11732

# *A generation of Communist rule after the Czarist regime brings tight political control, discrimination and repression for millions, in spite of material gains*

**Justice Douglas's tour:** (1) Pahlevi; (2) Baku; (3) Krasnovodsk; (4) Ashkhabad; (5) Chardzhou; (6) Bukhara; (7) Samarkand; (8) Stalinabad; (9) Tashkent; (10) Frunze; (11) Alma-Ata; (12) Semipalatinsk; (13) Barnaul; (14) Novosibirsk; (15) Omsk; (16) Petropavlovsk; (17) Sverdlovsk; (18) Moscow; (19) Leningrad.

THE Soviets roundly denounce colonialism and pose as champions of the underprivileged. Yet within its own borders, the U.S.S.R. today has a brand of colonialism similar to the kind the French practice in Morocco and more evil than anything England ever promoted.

I speak of Central Asia, where I spent a month this last summer. In this part of the Soviet Union, political control is concentrated in the hands of Russians; there are segregated schools, special courts for the trial of Russians, discrimination against the native people, a ruthless suppression of all nationalist sentiments and a quick liquidation of all those who dare breathe a word about liberty.

Central Asia is that vast stretch of country from China on the east to the Caspian Sea on the west. It has long been populated by non-Russians: Turkmen who, as their name suggests, are tied to Turkey by language, race and customs; Tadzhiks who are Persians and Afghans; Uzbeks, Kirghiz and Kazakhs who have Mongol antecedents and speak a Turkish tongue. All five were bound together by a common way of life and by the Moslem religion. These people live today in five states or republics which are part of the Soviet Union: Turkmenistan, Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan, Kirghizia and Kazakhstan. The total population of these republics is over 16,000,000.

Czarist Russia conquered these Central Asian peoples in a series of military campaigns that ended near the close of the last century. The conquest was part of Russian expansion designed, first, to check England in India and Afghanistan and, second, to make Russia independent of America for cotton.

As I traveled this region, I heard officials over and again condemn the "colonial system" that the Czars had imposed upon these republics, and praise the reforms of the Soviets.

"Under the Czars, only two per cent of the people were literate," said the Kazakh mayor of Alma-Ata. "Today, 100 per cent are literate."

In Soviet Central Asia, public-school attendance for seven grades is compulsory; and the aim is to raise the requirement to 10 grades as soon as schools and teachers are available.

"Under the Czars, there were no hospitals for the people and few doctors. Today, there are hospitals for everyone; and the remotest village has medical care." So spoke the Tadzhik dean of the medical school at Stalinabad.

Medical care is, indeed, high on the Soviets' priority list. Each of the Central Asian republics has at least one medical school; and on graduation, the doctors are assigned, military fashion, to villages, factories and farms. Most factories and most farms have their own hospitals. In the Soviet Union, a factory is the center of an entire community; each factory has its own stores, theaters and parks. In Tashkent, the Stalin Textile Mill, which turns out 600,000 meters of cloth a day, has 12,000 workers, all living in flats and houses built around the factory, with state-owned shopping centers close at hand. This mill has two large hospitals for the exclusive use of its employees. The Stalin Collective Farm near Stalinabad, with 15,000 workers on 25,000 acres of cultivated land and 42,000 acres of grazing land, has scattered across its vast domain 36 small hospitals, including several maternity wards. Each is serviced by a doctor. Gall bladders and goiters are removed and babies delivered right on the farm.

"Under the Czars, there were unemployment and suffering. Under the Czars, there was no provision for the aged and the invalids." So spoke the Uzbek mayor of Tashkent, a lady.

There is no unemployment under Communism. Of course, one who dabbles in politics, contrary to Communist teachings, may be sent to a far-off labor camp. Yet one who bows to the Communist regime and remains silent has the freedom to work. Even so, by American standards, that freedom is greatly restricted. In the Soviet Union, labor can be drafted in days of peace as well as in war; there is no right to strike; a worker cannot pick up and leave his job because he does not like the factory or the community—he can change jobs only with the permission of the director of his factory. But there is some security for the aged. Every worker has the right to retire at a given age—55 years for women and 60 years for men—and draw as a pension a sum equal to one fourth of his lifetime average wage.

"Under the Czars, workers lived in hovels and worked as slaves," an Uzbek trade-union member told me.

Slave labor is still notorious in Russia, somewhere in the millions. One of Central Asia's camps is at Karaganda, the big open-pit coal-mining town in central Kazakhstan. Regular labor is paid low wages by American standards. As I visited factories, railroad yards and construction jobs, I picked workers at random to see what wages they made. The high

est paid industrial worker gets $3,000 a year. The highest paid unskilled laborer averages around $400 a year. There are many who get less than that, and the agricultural worker does not fare as well as the industrial worker.

By American standards, Central Asia is far behind in agricultural, industrial and civic development. By Asian standards, it is far ahead. In material terms, the Soviets have, on the whole, done well by Central Asia. But by most other standards, the natives of Central Asia, like other colonial people, fare poorly.

One of the bloodiest chapters of Central Asian history concerns the introduction of the collective farms in the late 1920's and early '30's. On my Central Asian journey, I tried to reconstruct those years and learn what had happened. Some of my witnesses were cowed by the watchful party member, present at most of the conferences. Some did not know what had happened. The statistics are buried in court files and in the files of the secret police—the MVD. They probably never will be seen by Western eyes. For the total liquidation during the five-year period beginning in 1929 was enormous. There were murders galore, murders conducted by the notorious Ogpu. Men who resisted party organizers sent out from Moscow were shot. Others were seized, sentenced to prison and sent off to labor camps or farmed out to industrial plants.

The charge against those who opposed the program of collectivization was resisting the law "with counterrevolutionary intent." The accused were the landowners — big and small; the *mullahs* (religious teachers), who favored private ownership and the status quo, and nationalist leaders, who, though Communist or Communist-inclined, favored self-determination by these Asian people, rather than remote control from Moscow.

The Soviets served multiple purposes by these terroristic tactics. First, they broke the resistance to the collective farms. Second, they seized on this program of collectivization as an opportunity to force excess farm labor into industry. And third, they used the reign of terror to eliminate leaders who were more nationalist than Communist.

Kirghizia and Kazakhstan suffered most. These were countries of

continued

nomads, who from time out of mind have moved with their sheep and cattle to the high mountains in the summer and back to the plains in winter. Nomads are tough-minded, individualistic. They have long known adversity and flourished on it. They, rather than the sedentary farmers, formed the greatest opposition to the Soviets in Central Asia. And they were the chief victims. From Soviet census figures and interviews on my tour, I learned that hundreds of thousands of Kazakhs and Kirghiz were either liquidated or starved to death. The resistance of the nomads continued even after the program of collectivization had been imposed on them. In Kazakhstan alone, nearly three fourths of all the collective farms which were formed beginning in 1929 had disintegrated by 1932. The nomads, who had been forced into these farms, deserted them, slaughtering the livestock before they left. Order was restored only when Moscow decreed in September, 1932, that each nomad on a collective farm could privately own 10 cows, 100 sheep and goats, 10 horses and five camels.

Another aspect of Soviet colonialism is the relentless suppression by the Russians of all nationalist sentiments in these Central Asian republics.

In 1927, the Communist party of Kazakhstan gave Kazakhs priority to the agricultural lands of that republic. Moscow reversed that decision, denouncing the discrimination against the Russians. And the Kazakhs who backed that policy were purged.

Russia under the Czars tried to make Central Asia dependent on Russia for food by encouraging the production of cotton instead of cereals. To some extent, the Soviets have followed the old Czarist policy to this day. But the desire of many Communist nationalists was to make these republics self-sufficient and not dependent on Russia. In 1937 and 1938, the proponents of that program were purged or liquidated. In Tadzhikistan, Communists who showed pronounced nationalist tendencies were also purged during the 1930's. Some had even wanted Russians excluded from the country. During the same period, there were liquidations of prominent Communists in Turkmenistan who wanted greater autonomy for their republic. No colonial power was ever more sedulous in ferreting out the nationalists in its midst than Russia in Central Asia.

### Russians Dominate Industrial Plants

What meets the eye suggests that the Russians have gone far to promote the "culture" of these various Asian people. But that is only part of the story. The Russians have taken from the old Asian culture only those fragments that suit the Communist aim.

In one sense, they have done much for the theater in Central Asia. Before 1917, the Kazakhs had music and ballads, but no theater or stage. The Russians brought the theater, opera and ballet to Kazakhstan and found great hidden talents among the Kazakhs. I saw Kirghiz ballerinas, who had been trained in Moscow, perform in Frunze with a skill that would put even the Bolshoi artists of Moscow on their mettle.

But the Russians use the native arts to promote the Communist cause. Even the lovely ensembles are turned to propaganda. The Tatar Ensemble in Tashkent opens with songs praising Lenin and the Soviet cause. The Uzbek Ensemble has a finale with dancers dressed in the costumes of the people of each Soviet republic. Each group in turn does a dance typical of the republic it represents. Near the end, a group of four dressed in red and representing Russia enters, whirling and stomping in a wild Russian dance. Then, they form the hub of a great wheel with some 60 dancers forming the spokes. As the wheel turns, Miss Russia is raised high in the center. She represents the role of the Russian in uniting divers racial and religious groups and symbolizes the dominant role of the Russian in the affairs of all the affiliated people.

Russia has consistently promoted what the Communist nationalists of Central Asia most feared—a Russianization of these countries. This is partly a natural result of the Russian conquest and partly a studied effort.

Central Asia is rich in natural resources. Uzbekistan has great uranium deposits. Kazakhstan is probably first in the world for its chromium. And it produces 50 per cent or more of all of Russia's copper, lead and zinc. These and the many other minerals found in Central Asia require plants and factories for their development. It was Russia, not the Central Asian republics, that had the engineering genius for the task. And so the Russians moved in; and they are there today in increasing numbers.

Before the October Revolution, Central Asia was a vast feudal domain with few industries. Today, it is a veritable arsenal of Soviet power—atomic energy, coal mines, copper smelters, steel mills, oil wells, textile mills of all varieties and a miscellaneous group of factories producing goods from agricultural implements to machine tools.

The industrial plant is a Russian creation, and the Russians dominate it. They occupied the strategic positions in practically every factory I visited. Most of the labor staff is drawn, of course, from the local people. Some of the natives have moved up the ladder to skilled posts, to administrative positions, to supervisory roles. There are Kazakh engineers, Uzbek foremen, Kirghiz supervisors, Turkmen mechanics and Tadzhik managers. But I noticed that in every factory where the natives outnumbered Russians in supervisory or managerial posts, the Russians occupied the command posts.

The Russians are encouraged by Moscow to emigrate to this hinterland in Central Asia. Moscow does not use exhortation alone. It promises tangible, financial rewards. Every Russian who goes to Central Asia to work—whether as doctor, teacher, engineer or manager—gets 30 per cent more salary than the same job pays the Asian applicant. The Soviets have adopted for Central Asia the same preferential salary scale as the French have adopted in North Africa. The Russian, like the Frenchman, who goes to his country's colonial frontier to work is paid more for his services than the native of the same training and skills who does the same work.

### Communists and Moscow Control Decisions

The Russians have poured into Central Asia in such great quantities that the subject is a touchy one. Everywhere I went I asked, "What percentage of the town is Russian?" The answer was almost invariably, "Twenty or 25 per cent." Yet it was obvious that in the capitals of the five Central Asian republics, the population was at least 50 per cent Russian.

The Asians are, of course, in titular control of their governments. In each of these republics, the city officials are mostly natives. So are the ministers of the republic. And a majority of the state legislators are also Asians. Moreover, it is the policy of the Russians to recruit the civil service locally. But these statistics tell only a part of the story. The Russians are scattered through the secondary posts in the local government, so as to sit astride most of the channels controlling the important decisions. The deputy to the Kazakh mayor will be a Russian. The deputy to the Uzbek minister of education will be a Russian. And when it comes to the local MVD, a majority of the top officers are Russians.

That control, important as it is, is overshadowed by the central control that Moscow has over the basic affairs of the republics. Under the Soviet constitution, 32 federal ministries in Moscow have direct control over local affairs. These include communications, city building, electric power, coal, labor reserves, machine tools, etc. There are 21 federal ministries in Moscow that supervise and direct the state ministries in the same field. These include the MVD, education, public health, agriculture, finance, judicial administration, etc. In other words, the real political power is in the center, located at Moscow. The Asians can man all the local posts and yet have no real voice in vital affairs. The decision to build a new schoolhouse in Frunze or to plant 1,000 acres to sorghum in Uzbekistan must be made in Moscow. The apex of authority in Moscow is the Presidium. The Presidium has one Armenian (Anastas I. Mikoyan) and one Jew (Lazar M. Kaganovich). But it has no member from Central Asia.

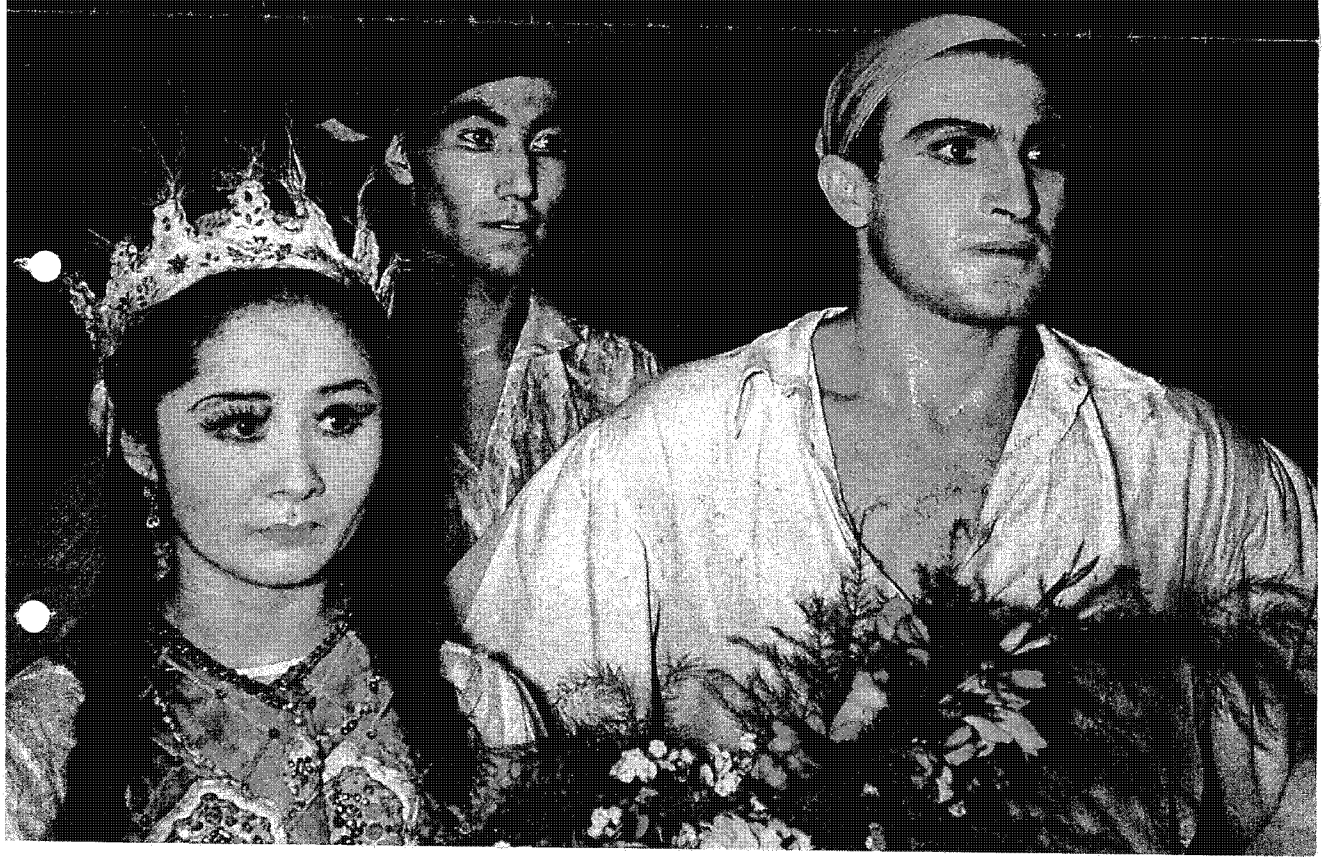
The Asian in these republics leads a busy life voting. The Kazakh votes for his representatives in the federal parliament—the Soviet of the Union (comparable to our House of Representatives) and the Soviet of Nationalities (roughly comparable to our Senate). He votes for his representative in the Kazakh Supreme Soviet and for his representative in the Alma-Ata City Soviet. If he is on a collective farm, he votes for the committee that governs the farm. If he works in a factory or on a railroad, he votes for his trade-union committee.

But all the ballots on which he casts his vote are first approved by the Communist party. There is no other party. Write-in ballots are permissible. But no write-in candidate has ever won even a substantial vote in the controlled balloting in Russia. The Communist party is a powerful force, more

continued

**Moscow-trained** Kirghiz ballet dancers accept applause at end of performance of romantic story of two lovers.

*In Central Asia, where Communist aims set the pattern for existence, farms, factories, schools and even the theaters are "Russianized"*



*The Soviet educational system and the compulsory teaching of the Russian language help stamp out the spirit of national consciousness*

powerful than the government itself. At the top, Nikolai A. Bulganin represents the government, Nikita S. Khrushchev the party. The party parallels the government at every level. There is a party organization in every supreme soviet of every republic. There is a party nucleus in every city government. The party is organized everywhere—in labor unions, in universities, on collective farms, in every precinct. The party is the all-seeing eye, alert to pass on to Moscow every deviation from the orthodox course, every dangerous innovation. The most dangerous innovations of all are the principles of nationalism and the right of self-determination of peoples. Those heretical principles have no chance of success in Moscow. For the Central Committee of the Communist party, which is some 120 strong, has on it only seven members for the five Central Asian republics.

The Soviets have foisted segregation on Central Asia. There are separate schools for the natives and separate schools for the Russians. The native schools are taught mostly by native teachers. The teachers in the Russian schools are almost always Russian. Instruction in the native schools is in the native language. Instruction in the Russian school is in the Russian language. There are native-language courses given in the Russian schools which the Russian students may or may not take, as they choose. In the native schools, there are courses in Russian which the native children *must* take. The pressure, in effect, is on the side of Russianization.

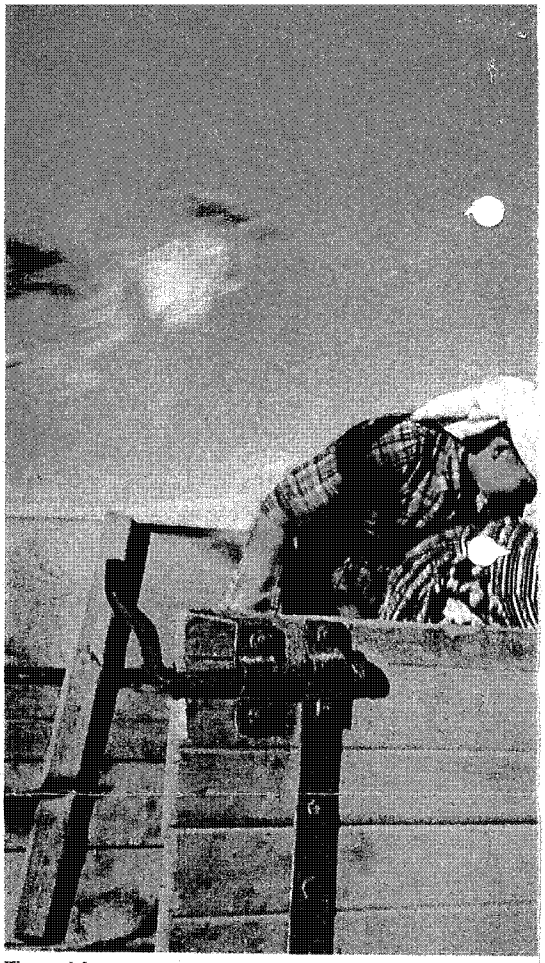
The Soviet press for years has screamed against the discriminatory practice of a few of our states in segregating Negro school children from the whites. A party member always delighted in teasing me about it. When I rejoined by asking about the separate schools for the natives of Central Asia, I got only resentful glares.

The constitutions of the Central Asian republics guarantee the right to be educated "in the native language." But that right has been twisted to the Soviets' own end. The purpose was plainly to keep alive in oncoming generations the spirit of national consciousness. Most of these people have a literary tradition. Some of them, particularly the Tadzhiks and the Uzbeks, have glorious ones. If the youngsters could be taught their native tongue, they would have access to those ancient literary treasures. But the Russians saw great danger in much of that literature, for it teems with nationalistic and racial sentiments. The Russians, therefore, very cleverly perverted the constitutional guarantee by introducing in all the native schools the Cyrillic (Russian) alphabet. The youngsters are now taught the Russian script, not the Persian or Turkish. Therefore, the students can read only those classics that are printed in the Russian alphabet. Since the Soviets have complete command of the printing presses, they stand between the Uzbek youngster and the glorious deeds of his ancestors.

This segregation of the Russians into separate schools also gives impetus to the Russianization of Central Asia. All education beyond the secondary schools is in the Russian language. That is to say, the Uzbek who wants to be an engineer, doctor, agronomist or chemist must go to a university or institute where instruction is given in Russian. He is not barred because he is an Uzbek: the doors are, indeed, wide open to him. But in reality, the Russian student has a preference. To do college work, the Rus-

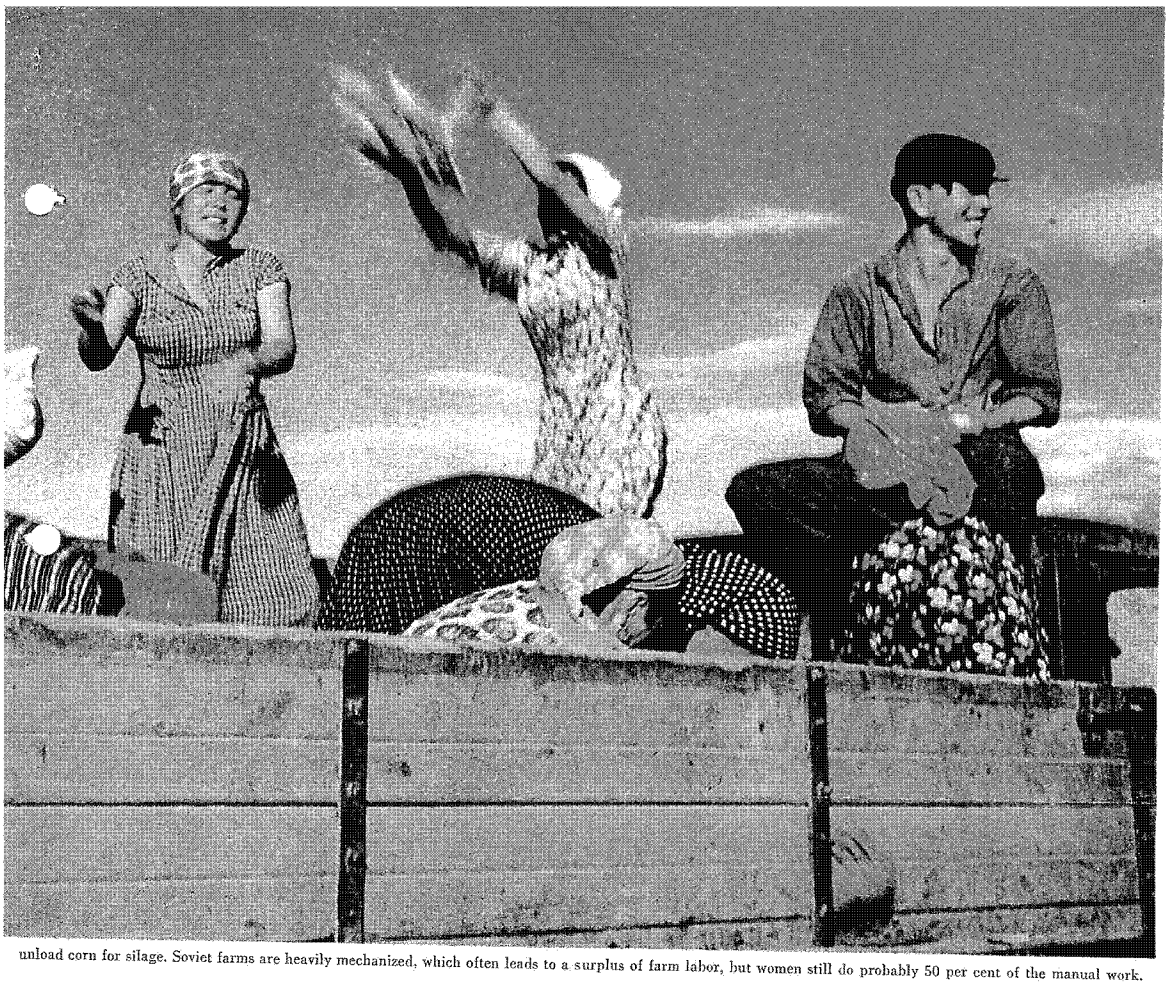
continued

**Photographs by the author**



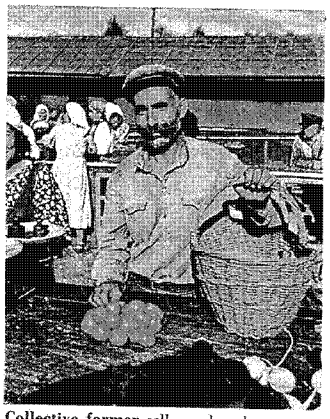
**Women laborers** on collective farm near Alma-Ata in southeastern Russia

**Turkmenistan woman** works on irrigation of a collective farm near Ashkhabad, where the country resembles California's Imperial Valley



unload corn for silage. Soviet farms are heavily mechanized, which often leads to a surplus of farm labor, but women still do probably 50 per cent of the manual work.

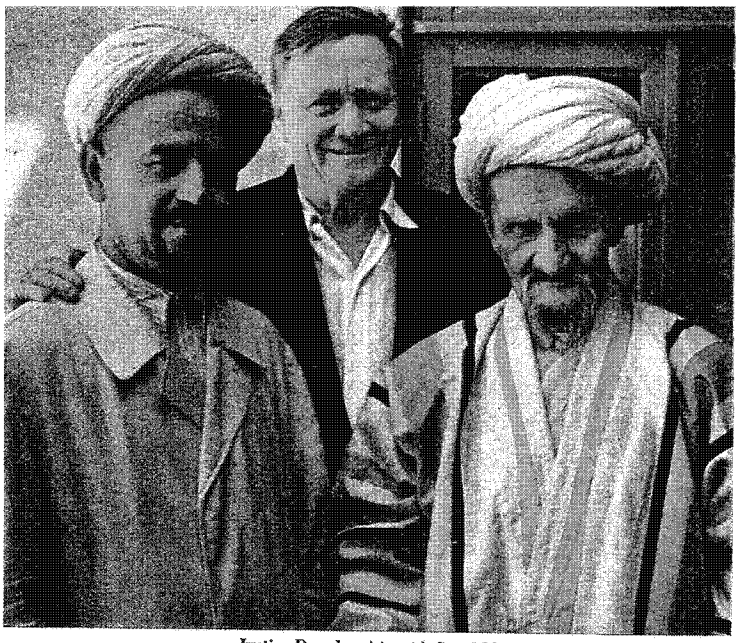
**Kazakh women** fill their aprons with corn for livestock feed. Sweet corn on the cob is unknown to the Russians.



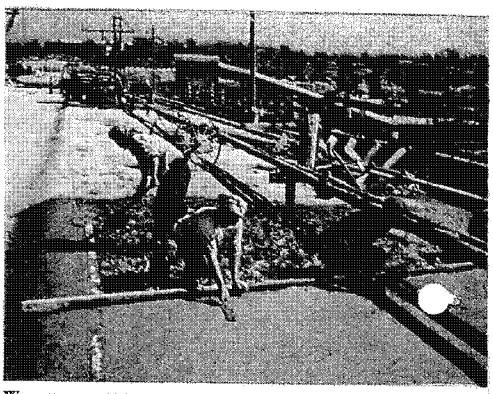
**Collective farmer** sells produce he grew on own land at Alma-Ata market. Profits are his.

**Turkmen** in karakul hats at private market adhere to some of customs of Czarist days.

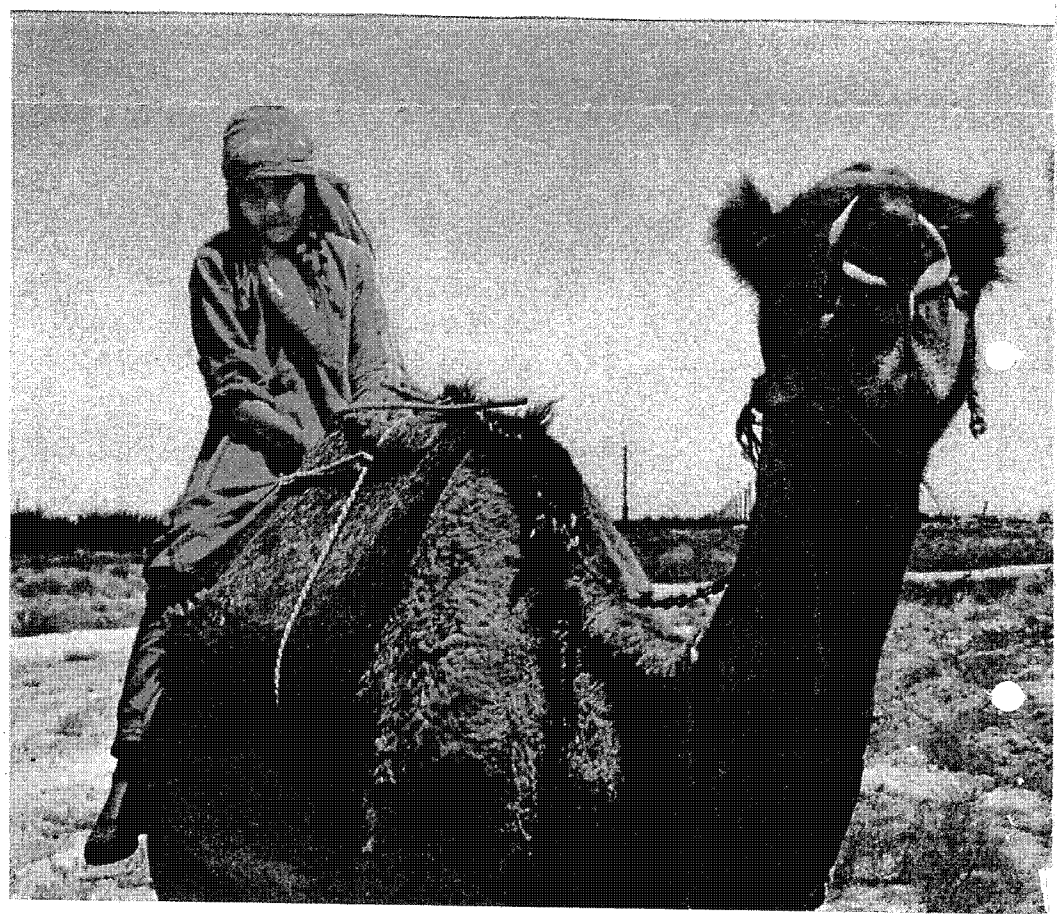
# *Russia's aim is to raise*



**Justice Douglas** visits with Grand Mufti Babahanov, right, and his son. Grand Mufti is spiritual head of Moslems in Central Asian republics.



**Women pour concrete** on new mile-long bridge over Ob River at Novosibirsk. They make up a large percentage of labor force.



**Camel driver** rests on way to a Turkmenistan sheep camp, where camels take place of trucks and horses and are used to supply milk and meat as well as for hauling.

*living standards for Asiatics, as it strengthens Communist ties*

sian need qualify only in the Russian language, while the Uzbek must master two languages—his own and Russian—in order to qualify for higher education. The advantage is therefore with the Russian.

The administration of justice also favors the Russian. Today, there is a unified system of law throughout all Russia. The same code is applicable in Ashkhabad as in Moscow. Up to the 1920's, this was not the case. In the beginning of the Soviet rule, the Moslem religious courts exercised their jurisdiction as they did under the Czars. In both criminal and civil cases, customary law was applied. By 1930, however, that system was abolished and Russian courts were substituted.

In Soviet Central Asia, the Communist party invariably selects a majority of the judges from among the native people. But the party always adds Russians to the group, making sure, of course, that the Russians are in the minority. So far as outward appearances go, the natives are in control of their own courts. A Kazakh is, indeed, usually tried by a Kazakh court. But that is not the case when a Russian is a litigant. Once a Russian is a party, a vital change takes place. Soviet trial courts sit in panels of three judges. When a Russian is at the bar, a majority of the three judges are Russian. Russians sit in judgment on Russians in Central Asia just as Frenchmen sit in judgment of Frenchmen in North Africa.

In spite of nearly forty years of repressive Soviet practices, the flame of nationalism still burns in Central Asia. One would have to become a member of the community, speak the language and earn the confidence of the people to have the true measure of its strength and vitality. But that it exists is plain. One never finds it in the printed page or in conversation. But occasionally I detected it.

**Communists Are in Complete Control**

I was tendered many feasts by farmers and by factory workers. At these banquets, there were many toasts—to health and happiness, to peace and friendship, to Premier Bulganin and President Eisenhower. I made a special point of raising toasts to the Asian peoples, their history and their heroes. In Ashkhabad, I emphasized the Turkish tie; in Stalinabad, the Persian influence; in Uzbekistan, the great Timur and his halls of learning. Without exception, my toasts brought a transformation. It tapped deep wells of memory, and there came flooding to the surface emotions long suppressed. It was evident that the force of nationalism is still a factor in the affairs of Central Asia.

This does not mean that revolt is imminent or that an independence movement has any real chance of success. Those who think so are engaged in wishful thinking. The liquidations in Central Asia have robbed the movement of its leaders. Moreover, these suppressed people have no political tradition, for, prior to the Communists, they lived in a feudal society under khans and emirs. The watchful eyes of the Communist party and of the MVD make certain that no new leadership will arise. The Communist party in Central Asia is relatively small; but it is a hard, solid core of the tried and the true. The MVD is also omnipresent. It is an army as well as the police. It has tanks and airplanes and a ground force too. It has offices in every district of Central Asia. In Kazakhstan alone, the MVD has 200 stations. These district offices are tied together with a network of telephones, radios and Teletypes. The MVD has under its control, not only the militiamen whom one sees directing traffic and patrolling streets, but also a legion of plainclothesmen. The MVD is everywhere. Because of the MVD and the Communist party, no revolt from within Central Asia is in the realm of probabilities.

England gave India and Pakistan a degree of political maturity and ultimately turned them loose as independent nations. America nurtured the Philippines for several decades and then granted them complete independence. Russia has no such program for its subjugated Asian peoples.

The contribution of the West to underdeveloped countries and feudal areas has been primarily political and spiritual—the self-determination of peoples, racial equality, the free ballot, due process of law, freedom of conscience. Russia's contribution to Asian life, though primarily materialistic, has also been political to a degree. It has emancipated women not only from the Moslem veil but also from a subservient place in society. Equal rights for women have been applied in Central Asia, as throughout Russia, with a vengeance. In Russia, women not only dominate the medical profession, constitute a substantial portion of the labor force in every factory and farm, and occupy a very prominent place in the law, they also do pick-and-shovel work. The Soviet Union today is bent on raising the standard of living of its peoples and strengthening the Communist international domain through ideological and economic ties. One can be sure, therefore, that the Central Asian empire of the Soviets is not destined for political independence, but is there to stay.

The natives of Central Asia are slowly but surely being Russianized. A new generation is being reared which has little chance to know even its own history. Moreover, the Russians have infiltrated the country and its government so deeply, and they are now so necessary to the operation of the vast industrial plant, that the political emancipation of Central Asia is a lost cause.

Of course, the Turks, Persians and Mongols who make up the bureaucracy in Central Asia all praise the Soviets for the reconstruction of this area. Though the masses are silent, I occasionally broke through the barrier. And when I did, I learned that there were many natives who feel greatly oppressed.

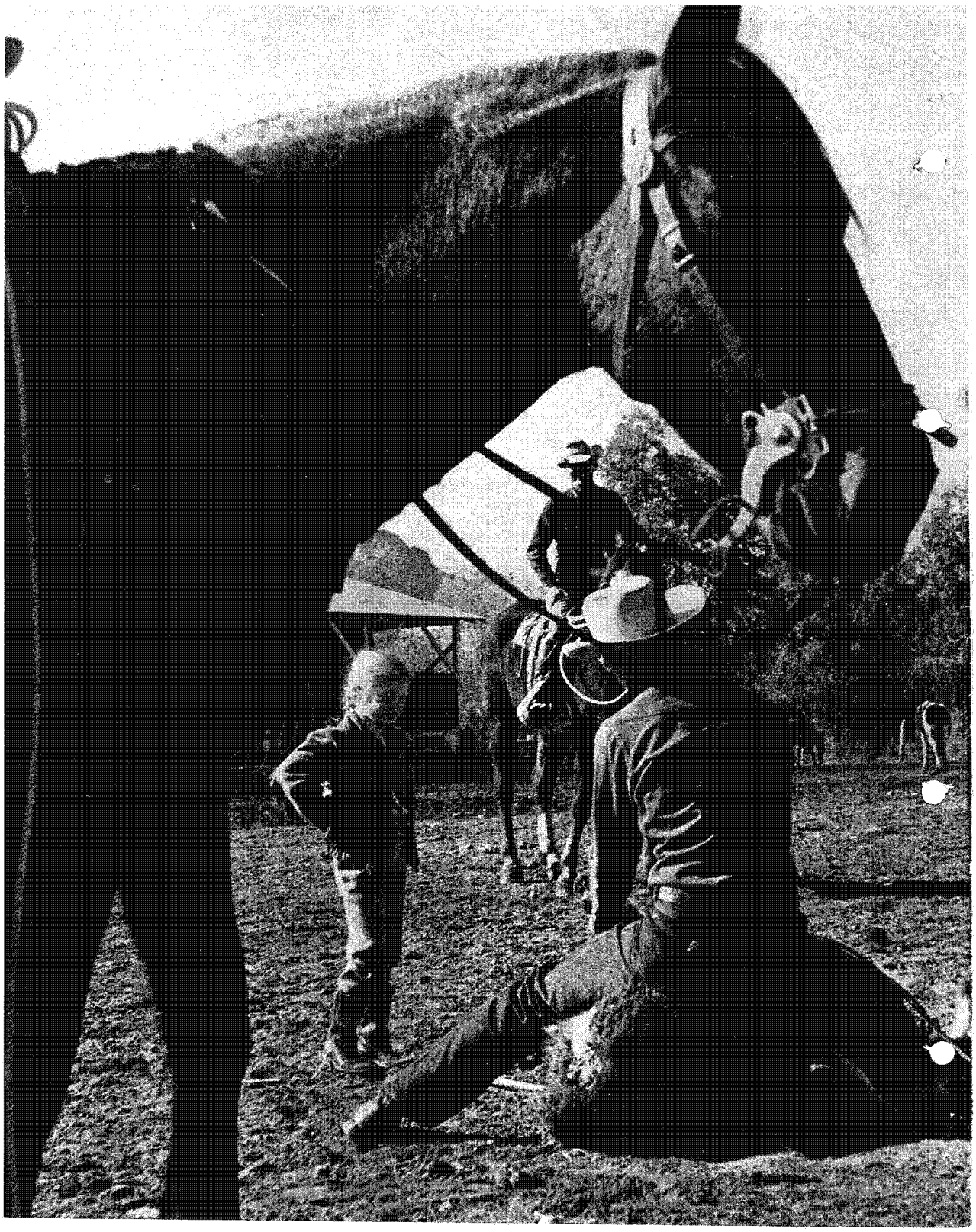
I will never forget an interview in some railroad yards with a group of Kazakh workers. There were three of them; and they were employed as passenger-car cleaners. They had on their heads, not turbans or the circular karakul hats typical of their ancestors, but the heavy dark caps that mark the Russian worker. They wore rough brown Mackinaws and greasy dark trousers, running into knee-high boots. The boots—frayed and decrepit—were the only visible link they had with their ancestors, except, of course, their round Mongol faces with high cheekbones. I was the first American they had ever seen, and they were filled with curiosity. Their questions came fast. Finally, it was my turn.

"How do you like it under the Communist regime?" I asked.

Each looked over his shoulder to make sure no one was listening. Then, the oldest one—a man of about 50 with a wisp of a black mustache—whispered:

"Well, we exist."

*In another article on his visit to Russia—in a forthcoming issue of LOOK—Justice Douglas tells how the Soviets impose powerful restraints against the church and how religion still won't die*



# MEMORANDUM RECEIPT

12, December 1955
(Date)

TO: Vasia Gmirkin SR/10

FROM: SR/Supply Officer

SUBJECT: equipment

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the following:

1. Recorder Reproducer, Revere Model T-500 with microphone serial# NF 1 ea

2. Hubert Bunke type 1 ea

Please return _____ signed copy(ies) of this receipt

_____
(Signature of recipient)

To _____

_____
(Date received)

FORM NO. 36-66
MAR 1949

207-211732

~~SECRET~~

5 December 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, SR/10

ATTENTION: Mr. Vasia Gmirkin

FROM: C/SR/PRR/RQ

SUBJECT: Robert Kennedy's Debriefing

1. We have read through Subject's diary and have written some additional questions in the margin. Not many comments were needed since your pencilled questions already cover the matter quite thoroughly. We assume that Kennedy will also be queried about the spots in the diary which are filled with blank spaces.

2. This office does not know whether Kennedy knows Flott's (mentioned on p. 98 of diary) true position or only his cover position. May we suggest that in the DD/I debriefing Flott's true position not be revealed.

Kennedy does not know Flott's associations

3. May we also suggest that a copy of the diary eventually be given to SR/4 for operational-leads perusal and for background information on their area.

available from Bill Colby, OCR

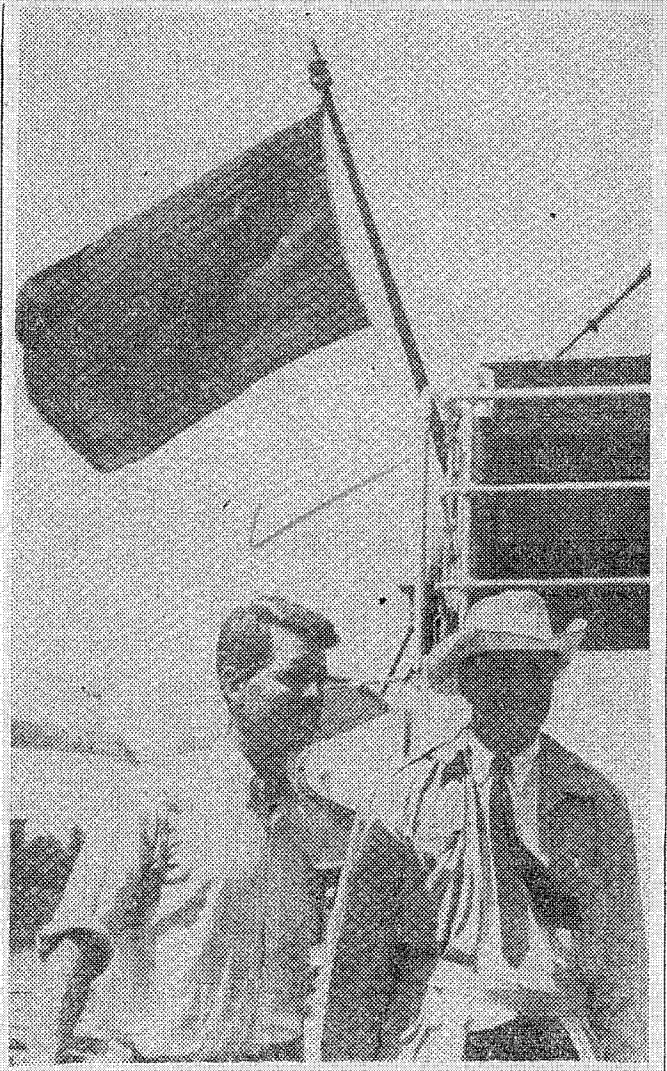
I don't think DDI does either though —

Isabelle M. Mikus
for E.L.M. CAWLEY
C/SR/PRR/RQ

SR/PRR/RQ - IM:av

~~SECRET~~

201-211732



## TWO MORE VISITORS TO RUSSIA

PAHLEVI, Iran.—Supreme Court Justice Douglas and his bareheaded traveling companion, Robert Kennedy, counsel to the Senate Investigations subcommittee, stand under a windblown Soviet flag aboard the Russian ship Pioneer as they set out for a Caspian Sea Crossing to Baku. They will begin a tour of the Soviet Union from there.—AP Wirephoto.

N.Y. Times
NOV 28 1955

Wash. Post
NOV 29 1955

Vasia Kennedy File

# POLAND COMBATS WIDE ALCOHOLISM

## Top Leaders Attend Parley to Devise Strict Measures Short of Prohibition

By JACK RAYMOND
Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, Nov. 27—Polish authorities are engaged in a serious struggle against widespread alcoholism.

The situation was considered critical enough for a top-level conference under the chairmanship of Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz. It was also attended by Deputy Premiers Jakub Berman and Tadeusz Gede; Eugeniusz Szyr, chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission; Wladislaw Matwin, deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers (Communist) party; Staszewski, a Warsaw secretary of the party, and Marian Minor, Minister of Domestic Trade.

"Social damage and loss caused by alcoholism, namely loafing and wastefulness, disease and hooligan assults, are very great and must be counteracted," the official party newspaper Trybuna Ludu said in reporting on the conference.

The serious effects that alcoholism must be having on the industrial efforts of the country appeared evident at the Danzig (Gdansk) shipyards. In a prominent place were posted photographs of drunken workers being arrested by the police and the names of the intoxicated persons.

One of the decisions taken at the government conference was that houses hitherto granted to store clerks and restaurant waiters for artificially stimulating the sale of vodka to customers would be discontinued.

It was stressed that prohibition was not an object of the anti-alcoholism campaign. Trybuna Ludu said it had been proved by experience in many countries that such measures resulted in increased consumption of alcohol illicitly produced and increased crime.

The participants in the conference stressed the importance of the role of the trade unions and youth organizations. They cited a party resolution that pointed out the harmfulness of drunkenness, particularly among party members.

A decision was taken to put an end to an "indulgent attitude toward drinking and brawling in public places" as well as to the tolerating of intoxicated persons reporting to work.

As a result of the present campaign, it was reported that the number of interventions by the Warsaw first-aid organization in cases of alcohol poisoning had diminished by 30 per cent in the first two weeks this month, compared with the same period in September and October.

Restrictions on the sale of alcohol have been instituted in some cities. Full prohibition of sales of alcohol and beverages has been introduced in many worker canteens and railway station restaurants.

**Reports on Trip**

# Russia Exploits Central Asia Natives, Imposes Segregation, Says Douglas

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas today accused the Soviet Union of exploiting the natives and "foisting segregation on Central Asia."

In an account of his recent trip through Central Asia, Justice Douglas condemned the Russians for practicing segregation through "segregated schools, special courts for the trial of Russians, discrimination against the native people, a ruthless suppression of all Nationalist sentiments and a quick liquidation of all those who dare breathe a word of liberty."

"In spite of nearly 40 years of repressive Soviet practices," Douglas said in a Look magazine article, the flame of nationalism still burns in Central Asia." But because of the Soviet secret police and the Communist Party, "no revolt from within Central Asia is in the realm of probabilities," he said.

Russian policy in that area is, the Justice said, "a brand of colonialism similar to the kind the French practice in Morocco."

Citing the buildup of large, modern industrial cities in the area, Douglas said, "these are Russian creations, and Russians in Central Asia get 30 per cent more salary than the same job pays the Asian applicants."

"The Soviets have foisted segregation on Central Asia," he said. "There are separate schools for the natives and separate schools for the Russians. The native schools are taught mostly by native teachers. The teachers in the Russian schools are almost always Russian."

"The Soviet press for years has screamed against the discriminatory practices of a few of our states in segregating Negro school children from the whites. A party member always delighted in teasing me about it. When I rejoined by asking about the separate schools for the natives of Central Asia, I got only resentful glares."

Wash. Post
NOV 29 1955

# Soviet Architects Promise Bosses They Will Carry Out All Decisions

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (AP)—Soviet architects sent a pledge today to Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Communist Party Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev to improve Soviet architecture and building.

Winding up the second day of their all-union Congress, they wired the touring leaders in India hailing them for the attention they pay building and design.

"In its work our Congress is led by decisions of the Party and the Government on questions of radical improvement in building and architectural skill," the message said. "We are sure architects and builders, carrying out these decisions will raise Soviet architecture and building to new levels."

Earlier Alexander Vlasov, the Soviet architect who became the target of official criticism while the was touring the United States, went straight down the party line in his first public appearance since his return.

Addressing more than 700 architects gathered in their second National Congress since the Bolshevik revolution, Vlasov urged simplification of buildings, reduction of costs and standardization.

His short speech was taken almost word for word from the Nov. 4 decree signed by Bulganin and Khrushchev which demanded these same points. The preamble of the decree had criticized Vlasov for his failure to adopt them.

Vlasov made no reference to his last public utterance on architecture, a lengthy article in the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, in 1949, denouncing functionalism and calling for a return to traditional national styles. He then was chief architect in Kiev and later held the same post in Moscow.



207-21132

27

BERLIN (AP)-AN EAST BERLIN PUBLICATION SAID TODAY COMMUNIST EAST GERMANY HAS RECEIVED AN ATOMIC REACTOR AND CYCLOTRON FROM THE SOVIET UNION.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS PRINTED N THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPORT, AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BI-WEEKLY PUBLISHED UNDER A SPECIAL LICENSE ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF EAST GERMAN PREMIER OTTO GROTEWOHL.

THE PUBLICATION DID NOT GIVE THE DATE THE REACTOR AND CYCLOTRON WERE DELIVERED. IT SAID THE DEVICES HAVE "GREATLY AIDED" THE "RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES" IN EAST GERMANY.

WR1001AES 11-26

FBIS 10-L

MOSCOW IN ENGLISH TO THE UNITED KINGDOM 0730 11/27

(TEXT) IT HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED THAT THE NEW ENGLISH LANGUAGE PUBLICATION, THE "MOSCOW NEWS," IS TO APPEAR IN MOSCOW BEGINNING IN JANUARY. IT WILL BE AN 8-PAGE PUBLICATION, PUBLISHED TWICE WEEKLY. IT WILL COVER THE SOCIAL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL LIFE OF THE SOVIET UNION.

THE PAPER IS FOR FOREIGN READERS INTERESTED IN SOVIET LIFE, AS WELL AS FOREIGN DELEGATIONS AND TOURISTS VISITING THIS COUNTRY.

RR 11/27-842A

FBIS 30-L

MOSCOW TASS IN RUSSIAN HELLSCHREIBER TO EUROPE 1530 11/26

(TEXT) MOSCOW--THE SECOND ALL-UNION CONGRESS OF SOVIET ARCHITECTS OPENED TODAY IN THE GREAT PALACE OF THE KREMLIN IN MOSCOW. ABOUT 700 DELEGATES AND OVER 1,800 GUESTS ARE PRESENT.

AMONG THE VISITORS ARE HEADS OF DESIGNING, BUILDING, AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BUILDING MINISTRIES AND OF THE WORKS OF THE BUILDING INDUSTRY, AND CONSTRUCTION SITE INNOVATORS.

THE OPENING OF THE CONGRESS WAS ATTENDED BY K.E. VOROSHILOV, A. I. MIKOYAN, V.M. MOLOTOV, M.Z. SABUROV, M.A. SUSLOV, A.B. ARISTOV, AND P.N. POSPELOV. IN THE HALL THERE ARE MANY GUESTS FROM ABROAD: FROM CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POLAND, THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, HUNGARY, BULGARIA, AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE CONGRESS WAS OPENED BY LEV RUDNEV, ONE OF THE OLDEST SOVIET ARCHITECTS. HE WARMLY WELCOMED THE DELEGATES AND GUESTS. THE CONGRESS WAS ADDRESSED BY A.B. ARISTOV, SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, WHO READ A MESSAGE OF GREETINGS FROM THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TO THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE CONGRESS.

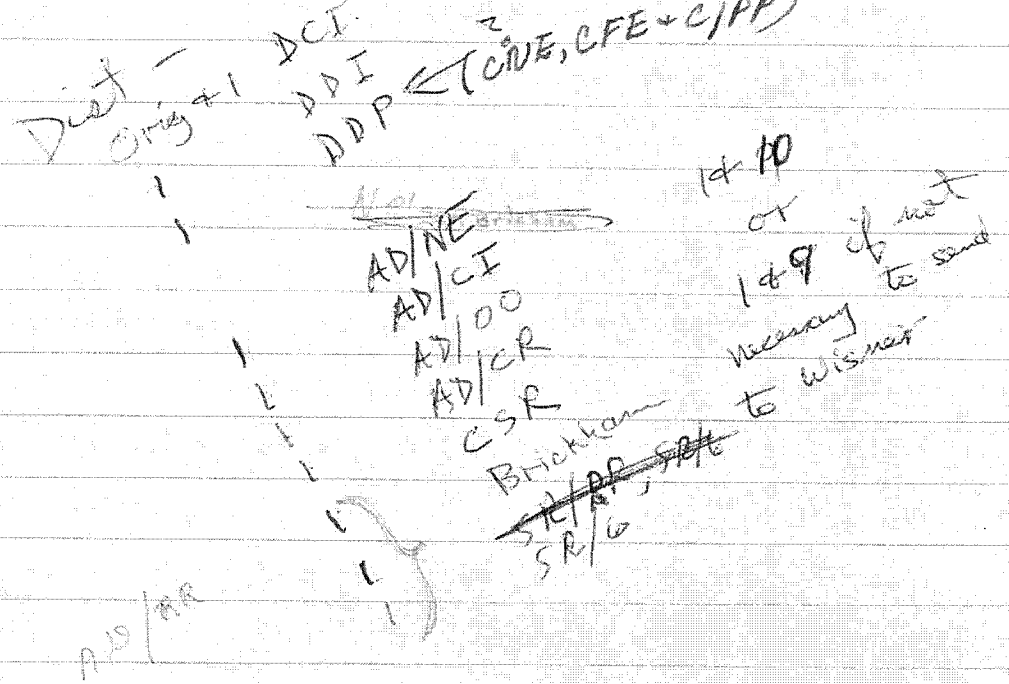
NP 11/26-1242P

15 November 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting with Justice Douglas on Recent Visit to the USSR.

ATTENDING: Justice William O. Douglas
Allen W. Dulles, DCI
Sherman Kent, AD/NE
~~Jean~~ George Carey, AD/OO
Jean Moreau, AD/CR
John Manny, CSR/DDP
Archibald Roosevelt, SR/DDP
Harry Cooper, OCI
Nelson Brickham, SR/DDP




SA-2-1733

1. Justice Douglas and Robert Kennedy ~~recently~~ travelled extensively during August and September 1955 in Soviet Central Asia and Siberia. Points visited were: Baku, Krasnovodsk, Ashkabad, Chardzou (Chardjou), Bukhara, ~~S~~ Samarkand, Stalinabad, Tashkent, Frunze, Alma Ata, Barnaul, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Petropavlovsk, Sverdlovsk, Kazan, Moscow and Leningrad. At Barnaul, Justice Douglas and Kennedy were joined by Fred Flott, US Embassy Tehran; Flott's visa ~~had~~ having been delayed ~~held up~~ by the USSR. ~~Travel~~

2. ~~To~~ Travel was by ship from Pahlevi, Iran to Baku. All travel in the USSR was by air, with the exception of a short trip on the Transiberian Railroad from Omsk to Petropavlovsk. Aircraft flown in were DC-3 types. Soviet pilots were good. Flight was at about 3000 ft. or so altitude.

3. Cities to which travel was denied by the Soviet authorities were Leninabad (Tadzhik SSR) and Karaganda (Kazakh SSR). Leninabad lies at the mouth of the Fergana Valley, and Justice Douglas was told by some Soviet radio ~~personnel~~ station personnel in Tashkent that uranium deposits had been discovered and were being developed in the Fergana valley. Justice Douglas attempted persistently to be allowed to visit Karaganda. He was finally turned down at the Ministerial level on a telephone call to Moscow. Justice Douglas ~~attributed this refusal~~ believes his refusal was due to existence of a large concentration of forced labor in the Karaganda area. *

---

* In fall of 1955, Soviet radio broadcast reports claimed that a "second Magnitogorsk" is being undertaken at Karaganda.

5552
4337

4. The journey was, in the opinion of Justice Douglas, supervised quite closely by the MVD. An Intourist from Moscow, man "Nick" by name, was attached to the Justice's party as interpreter, and nationally all conversations with Soviet were held through this man. This situation changed after the Justice was joined by Fred Flott, thereafter Justice Douglas and Flott had opportunity to strike out on their own. Justice Douglas is fairly sure that the MVD went over his rooms and personalia at night or while he was absent. At Alma Ata, a double lock with night latch was securely fastened by the Justice, and was found open by him on return. One night, a light left on by the Justice was found turned off in the morning. At Ashkabad, Justice Douglas found himself a "captive" of a Mayor four hours away from Ashkabad. The Justice found on his return in his absence, discovered later that the Soviets

apparently deliberately
had broken the shutter of his
Bolex camera.

5. Justice Douglas's party traveled extensively in the New Lands area, specifically around ~~F~~ Barnaul. Justice Douglas noted that the New Lands is of the nature of a booming frontier area. ~~However~~ He was in Barnaul at the time of the wheat harvest, and he found that the ~~harvest~~ crop had suffered a serious set back this year as compared to last. Justice Douglas said that there was quite a ~~bit~~ bit of talk of "dust bowl" problems in the New Lands area. → DUST ~~and There were~~ Many soil scientists were ~~in the~~ there, and it was noted that ~~there is a~~ this section poses problem in the chemical constituency ~~of~~ in the soil. Soviet officials and agriculturists stated the opinion on a number of occasions that only a 5 bushel an acre yield will make the New Lands program pay off. While rainfall in the New Lands area is only 12-14

It was observed that the Soviets are putting up extensive beach tree shelter belts.

(1) i
(2)

inches per year, Justice Douglas said that irrigation water is being brought in from rivers in canal systems. He noted that the Turkmen canal project is still active, i.e., that some work is still going on there.*

---

* ~~It~~ Construction on the main Turkmen Canal was stopped in 1953, but the irrigation canal work associated with the larger project was continued.

– PAHLEVI

Boat

3-4 – BAKU, Azerbaijan — Oil, esp offshore

KRASNOVODSK, Turkmen

ASHKABAD " — Earthquake

CHARDZOU "

BUKHARA, Uzbek

SAMARKAND "

STALINABAD, Tadzhik — Steel & Coal

TASHKENT, Uzbek — Textile Fact

FRUNZE, Kirghiz

ALMA ATA, Kazakh

[SEMIPALATINSK]

BARNAUL — New Lands

NOVOSIBIRSK — Dam, Mach Plant

Transit Rail 4 days — OMSK

PETROPAVLOVSK, Kazakh

SVERDLOVSK

KAZAN

MOSCOW

LENINGRAD. — Unreconstructed

Activities

Visited law courts, judges — Douglas had penchant for asking embarrassing questions in re liquidations, collectivization, police powers.

Universities, professors

Some Libraries

Pioneer Camp

Collective Farms

Some factories

(especially at Alma Ata.

6. Justice Douglas stated ~~they saw large very large amount of rail equipment~~ that there was a large volume of traffic on the rail lines they observed, For the most part, the rail movement carried farm machinery. Justice Douglas observed "every conceivable type" of agriculture equipment, none of it with foreign labels. ~~Factual~~ Technically, the state of development of Soviet farm machinery was about equivalent to our equipment of the 1920's.

7. Justice Douglas observed good experimental Iowa hybrid corn work in Alma Ata. Some "beautiful" milk cows were seen in Kirghizia. These cows were alleged by the Soviets to produce 10 000 liters of milk per year. These cows were being fed mash.

~~8. Despite the tremendous amounts of farm mach~~

8. Justice Douglas told that "Russia is crawling with agricultural scientists." Every farm has 2 to 5 of these people, who are graduates of full-time agricultural schools. Ivan Benediktov, Soviet Minister of State Farms in Moscow, told the Justice that they had available 235,000 graduates of 5 year agricultural schools. These people were described by the Justice as missionary or evangelist types, eager beavers.

9. Justice Douglas explored the nationalities problem in Soviet Central Asia in some detail. He stated that in each of the Republic's capital cities, about 50 percent of the population is Russian. Republic, Oblast and City officials ~~of~~ (at least those met by the party) were of local nationality, but they were all backstopped by Russian Deputies.

10. There is substantial preferential treatment for Russians. For example they receive, according to the Justice, 130 percent of the wages of natives. Russians receive the better apartments, whereas natives live in their traditional hovels. Intermarriage between Russians and natives is quite rare.

11. Schools are segregated in Soviet Central Asia. Local natives are barred from the Russian

schools. ~~Russia~~ One year of Russian is required in the ~~t~~ native schools, which are run in the native language.* Interestingly, the Russians are imposing ~~the~~ the cyrillic alphabet on the native Turkish language in Uzbekistan. The real discrimination, however, ~~is~~ lies in the fact that all the Universities and Higher Educational Institutions are run in Russian, with a stiff entrance exam being required.

12. Justice Douglas spent many hours looking for old cultural and historical works on the ~~four~~ Central Asian nationalities. These were sometimes, but quite rarely, found.

---

* Diary of Robert Kennedy, who accompanied Justice Douglas, notes that "Nick", the Moscow Intourist man, had a very difficult time ~~in Bukhara~~ getting himself understood in Bukhara (Uzbekistan) as very few of the people spoke Russian.

in the USSR

13. On rail transportation Justice Douglas observed no new ~~equipment~~ rolling stock, either passenger or freight, with the ~~one~~ single exception of the Moscow-Leningrad express. Passenger ~~equipment~~ was pretty decrepit. On the short ~~trait~~ rail stretch travelled by the Justice, he stated that he did not think roadbed maintenance was too good. Also, he did not think much of the railroad signal system. ~~Most~~

Most engines noted were diesel, a very few coal burners seen.

(Omsk to Petropavlovsk, on the Transib, and Moscow to Leningrad)

14. Conversations with Soviet citizens did not reveal very much, especially prior to Flott's arrival. Generally speaking, the ~~big com~~ one big complaint was shortage of consumer goods. Consumer durables were very much in demand but simply not available. While statues of Stalin are still standing, people don't mention him, nor was any reference to Stalin found in the reading material at a children's school. Soviets would talk about Khrushchev and Bulganin, but ~~were~~ refused to discuss Beria. Soviet ~~it~~ contacts, ~~almost always~~ including ordinary people, asked lots of questions about life in the U.S. ~~Most~~ Soviet contacts criticized the U.S. for treatment of negroes, treatment of women, unemployment, and treatment of the aged. Soviet contacts appeared to have grandiose conceptions of the power of the

U.S. CP. No personal hostility was shown to the American party.

15. Soviet citizens seemed quite aware of the A-weapon problem. For the most part, Soviets did not mouth the Party line that only capitalism would be destroyed in event of war, but seemed to ~~agree that~~ believe that the USSR would also suffer.

6. Miscellaneous Observations:

a. Machine tool plant in Novosibirsk visited. Produces milling, planing and boring tools. Big plant, extensive layout. Plant put up during WW II. Many foreign labels seen on machinery in plant. *

b. TV studio, station and towers being constructed in Tashkent. Supposed to be completed this year.

c. Observed that many soldiers were engaged in civilian construction work, e.g., apartment buildings. ~~Here soldiers~~ Such use of military personnel seen "all over, ~~but~~ principally in cities." ~~Off~~ Unit officers were noted supervising the soldiers.

* Kennedy diary notes this plant employs 3500 persons.

d. Justice Douglas' plane put down at Semipalatinsk for an hour or so on ~~trip to~~ ~~B~~ flight to Barnaul. Numerous jet medium bombers (sic) observed at the airfield ~~(sic)~~. The party was allowed off the plane at Semipalatinsk. No unusual sighting were made from the air prior to or after stop at Semipalatinsk.

e. At Omsk, numerous Chinese were observed. They apparently were Chinese students coming to Soviet schools ~~of~~ and Universities. At Petropavlovsk, "train loads" of Chinese, going West, were noted. At the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow, three-quarters of the audience was Chinese, at least on the night Justice Douglas attended.

f. Population of Petropavlovsk given as 125,000.

g. About thirty miles north of Baku a big steel tube plant was seen, on the right of the highway (main highway to Moscow). About ten miles further along a large jet air base was observed. At least 60 jets were on the field. ~~The field was to the left of the~~ Of the points visited,

h. Tashkent had the only hard surfaced commercial airfield east of Moscow. Very little traffic was observed there.

Mr. Justice Douglas was quite concerned about the impact the USSR is ~~~~ having and may have on people from under developed countries. The Justice feels that ~~visits~~ visits to the USSR by South East ~~Asia~~ and Near East Asian persons will have an enormous impact on them. He is also concerned about recent Soviet activities in these areas, and the fact that the Soviets are pushing their own ~~point~~ Point Four program very hard. The Justice feels that, at last in the popular mind, the Soviet industrial plant has been underestimated, ~~and~~. In ten years time, the Justice believes, Soviet industrial might may even overshadow Europe.

FBI-211733

27 October 55

Preliminary Discussion ~~Debriefing~~ of Senator Kennedy.

K. said he kept a diary on his trip, and that we could borrow it for examination. When questioned about any photos he took on the trip, K. said we could borrow these also. He has 1000 color shots and many in black and white. K. said that the name of the city in which the picture was taken is on the back of each photo, but he took no further notes on the pictures. Source said he didn't know the exact locations (as to streets) of the building and scenes in the pictures, but he could identify the buildings for us. (The black and white photos are in Boston, and are being sent down).

K. volunteered the information that he had taken some movies while on this trip. He is quite willing for us to borrow these.

When asked if he had picked up any literature on the trip, K. said that they hadn't although they looked for it. He said that most of the cities don't even have post-cards. According to Source, railroad timetables are posted in the stations, and none are passed out. Source said he had seen only two railroad timetables, one in KRASNOYARSK and the other in FRUNZE. K. mentioned he had picked up some writing paper that he would hand over to us if we were interested in seeing it.

Source reported that their INTURIST guide took all their letters and posted them. (They had the same guide on the entire trip except for the time they were in MOSCOW and LENINGRAD). As a result, K. does not know when the letters were mailed. One group of letters came to K's office. The date these were received was recorded, but through some misunderstanding these letters were opened. Four or five letters he sent to his wife were received and kept unopened. Other letters that he sent to his relatives were opened, but K. said that he could get these for us to examine if we wanted them.

Source said that by 2 Nov. (Wednesday) he would have all the pictures he had taken on the trip, here in Washington. Mr. Brickham said that if it were convenient he would like to pick up any pictures K. had on Monday at the Senator's office, and the remainder of the pictures on Wednesday. K. agreed.

121-211732

~~SECRET~~

26 July 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

1. Yesterday evening at 1910 hours, I called on Mr. Robert Kennedy for the purpose of determining how much he retained from his first briefing and to refresh his memory and point up items of particular interest.

2. Mr. Kennedy looked very tired and admitted that he was tired and had not had any dinner. It was quite obvious he did not consider the requirements I placed on him since the briefing session even though he took notes at that session.

3. As a result, I did not spend too much time with him and we quickly ran through the requirements. As a result of his Senate Committee's current preoccupation with the Secretary of the Air Force, Mr. Talbott, they were extremely busy. It was hoped that he would take off on the coming Wednesday as he had hoped.

4. I turned over to him for study Shabad's "Economic Geography", a national Geographic map of the USSR and a bibliography of books on Central Asia.

Joseph J. Bulik
SR/3 W/4

~~SECRET~~

80-21735

~~SECRET~~

20 July 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

1. From 1900 to 2200 hours on 19 July 1955, the undersigned briefed Mr. Robert Kennedy, who will accompany Justice Douglas on his visit to the USSR in August 1955. The briefing took place in Room 101, Senate Office Building, offices of the Senate Permanent Committee on Investigations. Mr. Kennedy is employed by this Committee.

2. Mr. Kennedy was briefed on the positive and operational requirements as prepared by SR/PRR/RQ and SR/6. He proved to be a good listener and serious about the task he is to perform for CIA. He requested that the undersigned spend one more evening with him and test him out on the retention of all the points in the briefing. The undersigned agreed to do so.

3. The question of taking of notes came up. The undersigned gave Mr. Kennedy the various alternatives, i.e., taking no notes at all and trying to remember everything (this of course would reduce the efficiency of the operation considerably); taking pencil notes in a notebook and assuring that Kennedy would keep the notebook on his person at all times; and finally, the use of an s/w system with its security implications. The undersigned said that the choice of alternatives depended largely on Mr. Kennedy's own evaluation of his personal habits. The criteria and security practises of each alternative was discussed. Mr. Kennedy wanted to sleep on it and talk with me about it the following day. I informed him that if it were decided to use an s/w system that an expert would have to be brought in for one or two session for training purposes. He agreed to meet with such an individual if it were decided to use an s/w system.

Joseph J. Bulik
SR/3 W/4

~~SECRET~~

pre-trip briefs
20 July 1955

24-2 11733

~~SECRET~~

14 July 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

1. On 8 July 1955, Mr. Roosevelt, SR/COP, asked me to brief a Mr. Robert Kennedy who will accompany Justic Douglas on a trip to the USSR. Mr. Roosevelt said that Sheff Edwards gave an operational clearance by telephone for Mr. Kennedy. Justice Douglas had asked the assistance of the DCI as concerns the preparation of an itinerary. SR Division did so and included all the Central Asian republics. The Soviets have not as yet approved the itinerary except that they did not approve an overland route from Iran but rather coming in by ship to Baku. Archie said that one suggestion was a stop in Kazan - the ancient Slavic capital. Justice Douglas had already been briefed by the intelligence community. Kennedy was not present at the briefing. Archie felt that the Justice should not be involved in the procurement of intelligence but rather that he and I should make a pitch to Kennedy to observe for us. Archie made arrangements with Kennedy for lunch for 13 July 1955.

2. On 13 July 1955, Mr. Roosevelt and I had lunch with Mr. Kennedy at O'Donnell's seafood restaurant. Archie clarified the confusion that existed as to who exactly was being represented- not State but CIA. He gave Kennedy the background on what has transpired already and urged Kennedy to try to keep the Justice out of the intelligence business. He asked Kennedy if he would in the course of his observations recall or note down answers to certain questions that we would have. Kennedy agreed to do so. Roosevelt implied that Kennedy might be given an S/W system.

3. Mr. Kennedy agreed to meet me next Tuesday July 19th at 7 p.m. for a briefing. I told him it would take several hours and that if necessary, as an aide to his memory, a second briefing could be arranged. I am to call Kennedy at NA 8-3120 or code 90 extension 1247 on Tuesday to give him a place of meeting.

4. I obtained briefing materials and maps from Dick Ober and A.T. Stewart for this trip on 13 and 14 July.

Joseph J. Bulik
SR/3 W/4

Doy-211732

UNCLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

# ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

| FROM: | | | | | TELEPHONE NO. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SR/PRR/RP mc 2711 J | | | | | 4255 | DATE 13 June 55 |
| TO | ROOM NO. | DATE REC'D | DATE FWD'D | OFFICER'S INITIALS | TELEPHONE | COMMENTS |
| 1. SR/COP thru Mr. Roosevelt | | | | | | Sorry, but I can't locate the original copy of this at the moment. |
| 2. | | | | | | |
| 3. | | | | | | |
| 4. | | | | | | |
| 5. | | | | | | |
| 6. | | | | | | |
| 7. | | | | | | |
| 8. | | | | | | |
| 9. | | | | | | |
| 10. | | | | | | |
| 11. | | | | | | |
| 12. | | | | | | |
| 13. | | | | | | |
| 14. | | | | | | |
| 15. | | | | | | |

Ag-211732

FORM 1 MAY 54 51-10 PREVIOUS EDITIONS MAY BE USED ~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ UNCLASSIFIED

(40)

SECRET

23 May 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: SR/COP

FROM: SR/FER/HQ

SUBJECT: Requirements for U.S. Citizens Travelling in South Central Asia

1. In accordance with our discussions, transmitted herewith are positive intelligence requirements for subject persons.

2. These requirements have been organized into two parts: Part I - consisting of non-geographic requirements (political and religious), and Part II - geographic requirements by locations and further categorized by subject.

A. T. STEWART
C/SR/FER/HQ

SR/FER/HQ - ATS:nv
Distribution:
Orig - 1 - Addressee
4 - SR/HQ

SECRET

Jmy-211732

SECRET

PART I - GENERAL POLITICO - RELIGIOUS REQUIREMENTS

The following requirements are designed to elicit data on political and religious conditions and affairs in whatever area or place in the USSR to which they may be applied. The emphasis will vary from location to location, and in each case the information should be pinpointed as much as possible.

1. How much of a role does the Party play in the community? What percentage of the local residents are members? What is the ethnic and economic-status distribution of the latter? What special privilege and responsibilities does a member have? What is local Party policy regarding recruitment? What groups or classes (if any) avoid (or are avoided in) the selection of Party members?

2. What are representative local attitude toward the regime? What specific complaints or praises are expressed? What groups, levels or individuals are singled out? What ethnic or religious groups are particularly opposed to the regime? Why? Which ones strongly support the regime? Why?

3. What is the ethnic composition of the local population? Identify minorities by size, residence and other distinguishing characteristics. What are the politico-social relationships between them and the Great Russians? What is Great Russian policy and practice in the treatment of non-Russians. Cite specific cases of both mutual cooperation and integration, or examples of animosity or violence. (Include inter-minorities situations as well.) Particularly note evidences of tightening or relaxation of nationalities policy. What is the current Soviet propaganda line toward the nationalities? Cite evidences. What are the reactions? In the expressions of minority cultures, such as writing, music, poetry, plays, and education; is there now noticable a return to the Leninist concept of autonomous culture within a multi-national state or is there still a continuation of the Stalinist concept of Russian cultural superiority over minority groups?

4. What is the status of religion locally? Report, where possible, the number of active churches (or mosques, synagogues, etc.) and the size of the "congregation". How has the death of Stalin affected all of this; i.e., has there been a steady re-opening of churches and a noticeable revival of religion? To what extent is the local church and priest (or mullah or rabbi) an instrument of the regime? How? How does religious adherence

SECRET

affect a citizen's career politically, economically and socially? How does Soviet policy and practice vary among the sects, particularly with relation to the Russian Orthodox Church? Report the number of theological seminaries and respective students, by location. What is the current Soviet propaganda line toward religion? Cite evidences. What are the reactions?

5. What were local reactions and effects of the amnesty decree? How many were affected?

6. What indications, if any, are there of growing power, influence and prestige of the Soviet Armed Forces?

SECRET

PART II -

1. ASTARA TO BAKU: The principle ingredients to the defensive pattern at BAKU are jet interceptor bases, early warning radar stations, anti-aircraft artillery batteries and the radar installations associated with them. These installations will be found, as well as in other places, to the southwest of BAKU roughly following the shore line, although the specific locations are not known. The road approaching BAKU from the southwest runs parallel to and a short distance from the shore between the line of hills to the northwest of the road and the shore. The first important railroad station within this area on the route to BAKU is ALYAT, 83 kilometers southwest of BAKU, Then in order, the stations listed are DUVANNI, SANGACHALI, KARA-DAG, PUTA, KIBAT, and then BALADZHARI, KISHLI and BAKU in the city of BAKU. The road may or may not parallel the railroad track to the extent that the stations will be visible.

A. Interceptor bases have been reported at the following places, arranged in order of progression of the railroad stations from ALYAT to BAKU:

1. KARA-DAG -- (There are salt lakes in this area) to the left of the railroad track, located about 3 - 5 kms. to the northwest.

2. GORA LOK-BATAN -- to the right of the railroad track, located 1 - 3 kms. to the east. Road may pass to east of airfield between airfield and several lakes.

3. At KHUDALAN -- to the left of the railroad track before entering the BALADZHARY yards. Located about 2 kms. to the west. This may be seen only if trip to BAKU is by railroad.

4. BALADZHARY -- to the left of railroad tracks after turning east into the BALDAZHARY railroad yards. Located about 2 - 3 kms. north of yard. This may be seen only if trip to BAKU is by railroad.

B. Early warning radar, as distinct from anti-aircraft artillery director radars, may be located anywhere within 4 kms. of the southern shore. Check the left side of the track, particularly on top of the hills, from GORA KARA-KUSH which is about 5 kilometers before KARA-DAG to the point where sight of the sea is lost at KYBAT. From PUTA railroad station on, check the right side of the track as well.

C. Antiaircraft artillery batteries will most probably be found at intervals along the south shore, on roads from 4 to 12 kms. from the shore. Check both sides of the railroad track. Anti-aircraft artillery radar will be found within 5 kms. of each artillery establishment, probably on the hill tops.

Interceptor bases

1. Exact location of the bases in terms of distance and direction from major natural or other fixed land mark.

2. Precise identification of types of jet fighter or a full description of each. Note especially any twin jet swept wing two seater aircraft.

3. Number and parking pattern of each type of fighter aircraft seen on the airfields.

4. Construction or extension of the runways, giving the direction and lay out.

5. Location, type and activity of any radar installations in connection with the airfields.

Radar Installations

1. Exact location in terms of direction and distance from natural or other fixed land marks.

2. Type of radar (bedspring, bowl, rake or tower supported)

3. Type of movement of the antenna or parts thereof.

Anti-Aircraft Artillery Batteries

1. Exact location in terms of direction and distance of natural or other fixed land marks.

2. Number and types of artillery, particularly over 90 mm.

3. Type of fire control equipment.

~~SECRET~~

2. BAKU, the Capital of AZERBAYDZHAN, is the fifth city of the USSR, having a population of about 800,000 people. The port and built-up portions of the city are situated on IL'ICH BAY and are flanked on the east and west by prominent headlands, MYS BAILOV and MYS SULTAN. The city proper consists of the old Persian section (STARYY GOROD) with many mosques and palaces, CHERNYY GOROD (Black city) and BELYY GOROD (White city) in the eastern section of BAKU, which are respectively the old and the new industrial sections of the city where most of the cracking plants and other petroleum facilities are located. The shore line of the bay is occupied by seventy-odd piers and berths for vessels of all types and sizes. The most distinctive of these piers is a large jetty with three or more rail spurs on it. This pier is variously reported as the "Naval Pier" or the "New Pier" and is located NNE of MYS BAILOV about one quarter of the shoreline distance from that cape to MYS SULTAN.

Of particular interest is a street-car line running from the car barns located next to the railroad passenger station to the STARYY Gorod and then down to MYS BAILOV. There are two routes reported on maps from the car barns to the STARYY GOROD where they join. The first route runs south from the car barns on ULITSA ROZI LYUKSEMBURG, west on ULITSA 28 APRELYA south on PROSPEKT KIROVA, west on ULITSA 9 YANVARYA and ULITSA SARSTOYTSA and south on ULITSA AZIZBEKOVA where it joins the second route at KOMMUNISTICHESKAYA ULITSA. The second route runs west from the car barns on SURAKHANSKAYA ULITSA, north on ULITSA NARODOV VOSTOKA west on ULITSA BASSINA, south on ULITSA GUSSI GADZHIYEVA to KOMMUNISTICHESKAYA ULITSA where it joins the first route. The combined route then turns south on ULITSA SEVINA, southwest on PROSPEKT STALINA, NABEREZHNAYA, BAILOVSKAYA ULITSA to MYS BAILOV. Along this street-car route there are three possible observation points from which a view, preferably with binoculars, of the waterfront refineries and the oil piers may be made.

a. First point of observation is within the STARYY GOROD, which is indicated as being a walled part of town directly behind the Amusement pier. Observation from a tower within this area would be most valuable.

b. Second point of observation would be from the Nagornyy Park. This is reached by descending from the street-car while progressing south on NABEREZHNAYA (extension of PROSPEKT STALINA) at any street on the right leading west to the Park. (names not available.)

c. Third point of observation would be from the heights directly behind MYS BAILOV. This is reached by descending from the street car while progressing south on BAILOVSKAYA ULITSA at either 3 BAILOVSKIY PIER or 4 BAILOVSKIY PIER and walking west on either of these streets.



~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Requirements

1. Photograph, sketch or note the water-front group of refineries on the eastern side of the Navy pier, giving the general outline of the seperate groups. Note which of these are in operation. Note whether there has been any attempt to camouflage or erect blast walls around these facilities or whether they are heavily guarded.

2. Note any catalytic cracking facilities within the waterfront group.

   a. Thermofor Catalytic Cracking type. These will be the largest buildings on the waterfront or surrounding area. It will be 300 - 400 feet high, similar to a narrow windowless office building with a huge mechanical elevator erected outside.

   b. Houdry Fixed Bed Catalytic Cracking type. These will be identified by the large round tower with a pipe coming out of the top which has 2 right angle fends so that the pipe returns to the ground parallel to the tower, and the number of cracking and treating cases, usually nine or twelve, but may be as few as four.

3. Oil Piers

   a. What are the pier numbers and are they numbered consecutively from east to west or vice versa?

   b. What is the number of the first oil pier east of the navy pier? Second pier?

   c. How long are the longest oil piers? Identify which is the longest by number and location.

   d. How many tankers are tied up at the piers?

   e. Are there any T-shaped piers?

   f. Are there any tanks on the pier heads? Identify which piers.

   g. Are there any new piers or any extension of the old piers?

4. Note any extraordinarily large stockpile of pipeline pipe (in the number of 10,000 or so). What is the diameter? Describe the shape of the ends of this pipe.



~~SECRET~~

5. Is there any new pipeline construction? Where?

6. Is there any open pit storage of oil?

7. Procure any statistical, photographic or graphic material, books, newspapers, periodicals, street guides, maps etc., of BAKU, particularly dealing with the petroleum industry. These should be of local publication such as the AZERBAYDZHAN Refineries Association newspapers.

8.. Locate any exploring or drilling of new oil fields.

9. Obtain the ruble price for one ton of crude oil produced by AZERBAYDZHAN oil association at BAKU and for any petroleum products produced by BAKU refineries.

3. BAKU TO ASHKHABAD

a. Leaving Baku -

(1) Give information on the airfield from which aircraft leaves.

(2) Describe route from airfield to first point aircraft flies over the Caspian Sea.

(3) While in flight observe ground installations as much as possible for other airfields and for the two refinery structure outlined in brief on BAKU.

(4) After passing shore, observe location and number of off shore drilling locations.

b. Arriving Eastern Shore of Caspian Sea.

(1) Determine at what point of Eastern Shore aircraft passes over.

(2) In the event the aircraft stops at or flies over KRASNOVODSK, observe the following targets:

(a) Petroleum refinery (oriented along an ENE-WSW axis):

(i) Note the layout of the newer section (the WSW portion)

(ii) Look for indication of new construction in the old section.

SECRET

(b) Airfields

(i) Civil airfield (to the north of the city): Observe directional orientation; size; number, and length and composition of runways; parking pattern; number, type of aircraft; amount and frequency of traffic; location, number and description of POL, defenses, and other facilities.

(ii) Military field (4 nautical miles west of city): report same information as above.

(c) Port facilities (both west and east ports): Type and number of warehouse, quays; new construction in progress; type and number of ships berthed or at anchor.

(d) Describe size and general layout of any railroad yards at waterfront or in town.

c. Flying over land to ASHKHABAD.

(1) If aircraft flies over the railroad running from KRASNOVODSK southeast to ASHKHABAD, report whether line is single or double track and report how many passing sidings are seen. Pg 19

(2) If aircraft flies over or near NEBIT DAG on the railroad about 65 nautical miles SE of KRASNOVODSK, report the following if possible.

(a) Locate and observe layout of any oil refineries.

(b) Locate and observe layout and density of oil drilling derricks.

(c) Locate any thermo or hydraulic power stations in or near the town.



SECRET

SECRET

4. ASHKHABAD

a. Airfields

(1) Approximate Locations:

(a) FIRYUZA Airfield

Approximately 15 miles west of ASHKHABAD, just north of Iranian frontier, one mile east of FIRYUZA, 14 miles south of Trans-Caspian railroad.

(b) Northwest Airfield:

Northwest of town, approximately one mile south of Trans-Caspian railroad and 17 miles north of Iranian border.

(c) Southeast Airfield:

Approximately one mile southeast of ASHKHABAD, 3 miles south of Trans-Caspian railroad, just east of main road ASHKHABAD to Iranian border.

(2) Observe the following:

(a) Directional orientation; size;

(b) number, length and composition of runways;

(c) number and type of aircraft;

(d) existence and type of radar on airfield.

b. Aircraft Plant:

(1) Locate, describe layout of the plant and give the size of the largest buildings.

(2) Determine the function of the plant and the nature of its product.

c. Metallurgical Plant "Krasnyy Metalist."

(1) Locate, describe layout of plant and give the number and pattern of any tall smoke stacks.

(2) Determine if possible how many people are employed at the plant.

d. Electric power plants.

(1) Locate and describe layout of any of three reported plants.

(2) Describe in particular the size of the switchyard area in terms of length and width of the fenced in area and the number of units, both transformers and circuit breakers, within the fence.

e. Urban Area: Note degree and rate of reconstruction the reported 90 percent destruction during 1948 earthquake. Verify rebuilding pattern and type of construction used. This may be seen upon landing or taking off from airfield.

5. ASHKHABAD to CHARDZHOU (by air)

a. Determine generally the route the aircraft takes from ASHKHABAD To CHARDZHOU. It might be right across the desert or it might follow generally the railroad through MARY. Pg 24

b. If route passes over MARY, fulfill the following requirements:

(1) Locate and describe any airfields seen in or near MARY.

(2) Describe the bridge or bridges over the MURGAB river.

(3) Locate any anti-aircraft artillery installation and radar equipment if possible.

6. CHARDZHOU

a. Airfields: Note any field other than the one landed at. Observe directional orientation; size; number, and length and composition of runways; parking pattern; number, type of aircraft; amount and frequency of traffic; location, number and description of POL, defenses, and other facilities.

b. There is a rail line leaving CHARDZHOU to the north. Determine whether this rail line is single or double track. Determine whether there are freight trains using the line and how many were seen. Determine whether there is a rail yard in conjunction with this rail line to the north.

~~SECRET~~

7. CHARDZHOU to BUKHARA (by rail through KAGAN)

a. Rail road bridge (across the AMU-DARYA): Note type, composition of materials (wood, steel, concrete), single or double tracks, height above water, and estimated width and length. Sketch if possible.

b. Count the number of railroad sidings between CHARDZHOU and KAGAN. Count also the number of cooling and watering points. What is the estimated distance between them?

c. What type of signalling exists on this rail line: manual, electric or automatic? Estimate the distance between the signals or signal boxes.

d. Estimate the speed of your train.

e. Obtain the identification number of any locomotive giving the type of locomotive and the number of wheels. Repeat for any petroleum tank cars seen on this stretch, giving whether single or double axle at each end of car.

f. Report the use of any diesel electric engines on this section and give if possible a proportion of diesel electric to steam engine.

g. In KAGAN:

1. Observe the rail yard facilities, giving the approximate number of tracks and their general layout.

2. Observe the two air-fields and describe as above.

8. BUKHARA

a. Political and religious information:

Observe from conversation and local publications the attitude of the natives toward the Great Russians, the degree of religious freedom granted and in general the state of relation between the people and the regime. Note any curiosity about the U.S. or the West and skepticism toward Soviet information and indoctrination.

b. Locate a Hydro-electric power plant in or near town. Is it under construction or in operation?

c. Describe the diesel electric power plant in town. Is it in operation?



~~SECRET~~

SECRET

9. BUKHARA to SAMARKAND (by rail).

a. What type of signalling exists on this rail line: manual, electric or automatic. Roughly, how far apart are the signals and signal boxes if any?

b. How many coaling and watering points are there on this stretch? What is a rough estimate of distance between them.

c. Report the use of any diesel-electric engines on this section and give if possible a proportion of diesel-electric to steam-engines.

d. Was each passing siding occupied by a train as your train passed through?

e. Obtain the identification number of any locomotive seen giving the type of locomotives and the number of wheels. Repeat for any petroleum tank cars giving whether single or double axles at each end of car.

f. 3 miles before reaching SAMARKAND, about 2 miles after RAZ No 71 and 5 miles after DZHUMA and south of the railroad there is reported a large industrial construction area which is rectangular in shape. Locate precisely and describe the installation. Determine the nature of the activity.

10. SAMARKAND

a. Report in detail any tanks or self propelled artillery being unloaded in railroad yards or seen on streets of town.

b. How many trucks leave main tracks and sidings to go into locomotive repair sheds west of the railroad station?

c. On the road to the city from the railroad station are barracks and troop areas, one on each side of the road. Describe generally the activity seen and any military equipment seen.

d. There is an aircraft parts plant reported in town. Locate and describe if possible.

e. Attempt to identify a plant, which is a three story building, on ENGELS Street where it crosses the street-car line. The plant is SW of a mud lake south of KARL MARX Street and west of ENGELS Street.



SECRET

f. Locate any hydro or diesel electric power stations in or near the town. Describe size and shape.

g. There has been reported a tractor repair plant in town. Locate and determine whether tractors or tanks are being repaired.

h. Political and Religious Information:
Observe from conversation and local publications the attitude of the natives toward the Great Russians, any increase in numbers of Great Russian in area, the degree of religious freedom granted and in general the state of relations between the people and the regime. Note any curiosity about the U.S. or the West and skepticism toward Soviet information and indoctrination. Observe any reactions to current events. Is the VOA, BBC or RFE heard in this area?

11. SAMARKAND to STALINABAD (by auto)

a. Give as complete a log of the condition of the road travelled as possible including the following:

(1) General width of road indicating any narrow stretches.

(2) Surface of road with the type of material and its general condition. Describe sub surface or road bed if seen.

(3) Type of ditching on both sides, stating whether culverts exist at any point.

(4) Describe the cuts through any hills if seen.

(5) Describe degree of grade when very steep and the radius of turns when very sharp.

(6) Give route of road if possible.

(7) Locate and describe in detail bridges seen, and estimate weight restrictions on the road.

(8) Describe any truck repair facilities if seen.

(9) Describe truck traffic on road giving estimate of type of load, weight of load, and describe the vehicle.

SECRET

(10) Estimate speed of your vehicle and other vehicles on the road.

(11) Are there any telegraph or power lines paralleling the road? How many?

b. Locate and describe any industrial or mining activity seen on the way.

c. Locate and describe any military equipment, troops or installations seen.

d. When approaching STALINABAD from the north locate and describe the hydro-electric power station on the river. It is believed that the road follows the river at this point. From this point on, count the number of high tension electric power wires leading to STALINABAD.

12. STALINABAD

a. Describe the power plant two blocks west on the street leading west from LENIN ULITZA just south of telephone and telegraph building. Is this a coal-steam electric plant? What raw materials are seen on narrow guage railroad?

b. There is a tractor assembly plant one block west from the power plant. Determine whether there are any tanks being assembled or repaired here.

c. Draw a sketch of the city and give the names of the streets.

d. On any bulletin boards or places of public notice, were there any call-ups of military classes?

e. Fulfill the political-religious questions as for SAMARKAND.

13. STALINABAD to BEGOVAT (by auto)

a. Fulfill the same requirements given in brief for auto trip from SAMARKAND to STALINABAD for the stretch of road not covered from STALINABAD to BEGOVAT.

b. Determine the existence of electric power lines running between STALINABAD to BEGOVAT. Count the number of wires and describe the insulators on the poles.



SECRET

SECRET

14. BEKOVAT

a. Locate and describe any airfields seen. Report details as requested above.

b. Hydro-electric plants have been reported. Locate and describe in detail as requested above.

c. An Iron and steel plant has been reported.

(1) Count the number of tall round brick chimney stacks in a straight line on a large rectangular building connected with the steel plant. Each of these is for an open hearth steel furnace.

(2) Count the number of 150-200 foot tall slightly tapered cylindrical structures encased in a steel shell lying in a straight line connected with a building which may look like a roof with supporting structures. There may be elevator equipment running from the top of the cylindrical structure to the ground. These are pig-iron producing blast furnaces.

(3) Locate and count the number of very large flames which come periodically from a large building.

(4) Sketch the layout of the plant if possible.

d. Make a sketch of the town giving street names and locations of all government, public and industrial installations including hotels, museums, theaters, transportation facilities, etc.

15. BEKOVAT to LENINABAD (by auto)

a. Fulfill the same requirements given in brief for auto trip from SAMARKAND to STALINABAD.

b. Determine the existence of electric power lines running between BEKOVAT to LENINABAD. Count the number of wires and describe the insulators on the poles.



SECRET

16. LENINABAD

a. Airfields: Locate and describe as above.

b. An ore processing plant is reported to be located approximately 2 kilometers from LENINABAD railroad station, and about 12 kilometers SSW of the town. It may be called "Oppytnyi Khimchiski Zavod". Report the number, sizes, and shapes of buildings, power facilities and any other objects that may be visible in the plant area. Sketch if possible an outlay of the plant area.

c. Report the existence of a hydro-electric power station and describe in detail.

d. In the area near or around LENINABAD there has been reported various kinds of mining. Report any activity of this nature including the existence and location of any narrow guage railroad, freight cars of narrow or broad guage filled with ore, or canvas covered trucks that appear heavily loaded.

17. LENINABAD to TASHKENT

a. Fulfill the requirements on the road given in the brief for the auto trips as requested before.

b. Report the existence and number of high tension electric power lines which may parallel either the road or the railroad from LENINABAD to TASHKENT. Describe the insulators on the poles.

c. Report whether there is a bridge or level crossing where road crosses railroad about half way to TASHKENT. Is this a narrow or a broad guage line?

d. Describe in detail the road bridge over the CHIRCHIK River giving type of construction material used, shape of the bridge, length and width, and height above the water.

e. Describe in detail the railroad bridge about 1 kilometer or so west of road bridge on the rail line running south from TASHKENT to AMGREN. Give approximate length, type of construction, general shape and whether it rests on arches or pillars set in the river.

f. Describe any freight train seen on this line, either at point where road crosses this railroad or on bridge.

18. TASHKENT

a. TASHKENT Tube and Lamp Plant #191 has been reported at 10 UZBEKISTRANSKAYA ULITSA. It may have one multistory building and 5 other buildings.

(1) Describe area and sketch outlay of buildings.

(2) Give dimension and description of buildings.

(3) Locate different types of noises heard emanating from the buildings.

(4) Ascertain how many people are employed.

(5) Determine whether one, two or three shifts.

b. TASHKENT Airframe Plant #84-A "CHKALOV" has been reported just N of the TASHKENT government control center area which contains most of the republics oblast and city control agencies.

(1) Describe area and sketch outlay of buildings.

(2) Describe and give accurate measurements for the largest buildings.

(3) Ascertain how many people are employed.

(4) Determine existence and approximate size and nature of any scrap piles visible.

(5) Locate and report number of electric power lines going into area.

(6) Determine whether one, two or three shifts.

(7) Estimate the number of aluminum pigs or ingots seen stored in area.

c. TASHKENT Aircraft Assembly Plant #84-B "CHKALOV" is located in MOSKOVSKIY RAYON just east of the rail line running north from main railroad station. Street car line #10 (as of 1951) approached the plant and a branch line entered plant. There is an airfield adjacent.

(1) Describe the area and sketch the outlay of buildings.

SECRET

(2) Describe length, width and surface of airstrip.

(3) Describe and givk measurementsfor largest buildings.

(4) Determine existence and approximate size and nature of any scrap piles visible.

(5) Ascertain how many people are employed.

(6) Determine whether one, two or three shifts working. Plant area has been reported to be illuminated during night.

(7) Describe the types of planes seen taking off, landing or parked on or near airstrip, including any numerical designation on fuselage, wings or tail.

(8) Estimate the number of aluminum pigs or ingots stored in area.

d. Aluminum foundry is reported to be one block north-east of road running just north of main railroad station and railroad works and three blocks southeast of rail line running from main railroad station to the northeast. The aluminum foundry lies partially behind a sawmill.

(1) Describe area and sketch outlay of buildings.

(2) Describe buildings and give measurements.

(3) Determine the existence and estimate the size of a scrap pile which may be visible.

(4) Describe any shapes or sizes of any single pieces of scrap seen in area.

(5) Determine how many people are employed and how many shifts.

(6) Count number of electric power wires existing in plant area.

(7) Estimate how many pigs of aluminum are stacked in area.

(8) Is there a large transformer area within plant area? Count number of large units seen.

(9) Count the number of smoke stacks and also air vents on large buildings.



SECRET

e. There are many other types of plants in TASHKENT. If these can be identified, located and described in terms similar to the suggestions given above, useful information can be produced. We are particularly interested in plants producing military equipment, heavy machinery, rubber, abrasives, electronic and communications equipment and railroad rolling stock.

f. Chirchik Electric Chemical Combine is located in CHIRCHIK, a town 20 kilometers north east of TASHKENT in the Valley of TASHKENT River. This is one of the new industrial centers of Central Asia. We are interested in three aspects of this Combine: the electric power input, the electrolysis buildings and a series of vertical towers or columns.

(1) How many triplets of wires lead from the CHIRCHIK Hydroelectric Plant on north of town into transformer sub-station across road from electro chemical plant area? If wires are not in triplets, count total number of wires. How many doughnut shaped ceramic insulator disks support each wire.

(2) How many electric power wires cross overhead over road from sub-station into plant area?

(3) Describe carefully and give the number of a series of parallel buildings on the west side of factory area (next to TASHKENT-CHIRCHIK highway) give shape and dimensions. Do any of these buildings appear to be newer than the others?

(4) Has the plant area been extended to the south (towards TASHKENT)? This can be judged by new surrounding wall or to newness of the buildings. Are there any small windows isolated buildings in southern part of area? If so, count the number and describe.

(5) In the northeastern corner of the factory area (side away from road and towards CHIRCHIK) there is a series of vertical columns or towers.

(a) Describe these towers giving height and color of the columns and odor and color of any vapor or smoke coming out of them

(b) How many towers are there in this area.

(c) Are there similar towers in other areas? How many and describe them.

(6) What kind of guards at the gate? Describe uniforms.

(7) Describe carefully any tank cars seen leaving or entering the place and give any numerical designations and all circumstances surrounding these cars.

g. Report any indication of civilian defense training or activity or the posting of military call-ups in TASHKENT.

h. Political and Religious information should be reported as requested above.

19. TASHKENT to FRUNZE (by Air)

a. Describe the types and numbers of aircraft at any airfields on this trip, including any identification numbers seen on the fuselage, wings or tail.

b. Observe any radar that may be on or near the airfield.

20. FRUNZE

a. Chemical Plant "TIKLOMOROV"

(1) Determine exact location and describe plant area occupied.

(2) Describe the buildings giving dimensions and describe in particular any chimneys, tanks, towers or other unusual structures.

(3) Describe any recent or new construction.

(4) Provide any other information as suggested above.

b. Agricultural machinery plant "FRUNZE"

(1) Determine exact location and describe plant area.

(2) Describe the buildings giving dimensions.

(3) Observe and report any types of machinery produced here which is not horsedrawn.

(4) Describe uniforms of any guards seen.

c. ALAMEDIN Hydro-electric power plant.

(1) Determine exact location and describe the area - this may be located on the REKA ALAMEDIN south of town.

(2) Determine the numbers and approximate size of large diameter pipes leading into plant from a water source higher than the plant. Each pipe leads to a turbine and the number of turbines and capacity is important

(3) Determine the number of high tension wires leading from the plant to town and describe and give the number of insulators holding each wire to pole. If wires are in triplets, count number of triplets.

SECRET

d. Hydro-electric power plant on the CHU River north of Frunze.

(1) Determine the exact location and describe the details of the plant.

(2) Determine the number and type of turbines and the kilowatt output.

e. Provide a sketch of the town giving street names and locations of any government, industrial and other installations in town.

f. Political and religious information should be reported as requested above.

g. Report the location and number of any canvas covered trucks which appear to be heavily loaded with ore and which may be guarded.

h. Locate exactly the CHUMYSH Dam.

i. Locate the BOLSHOI CHU Canal and give the relationship between this canal and ALAMEDINS River

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

21. FRUNZE to ALMA ATA (by rail or air)

No requirements if by rail.

22. ALMA ATA

a. ALMA ATA Railroad Station and Yard #1. This target lies on main rail line before taking the spur south to ALMA ATA Station #2 in the city of ALMA ATA.

(1) Describe and locate the number and length of tracks in the station and freight yards.

(2) Describe the locomotive repairs and servicing facilities or depots in yard.

(3) Locate and give number and dimensions of petroleum storage tanks located in separate installations north and south of this railroad station. Give number of tracks leading into each area and describe the volume of activity.

b. ALMA ATA Railroad Station and Yards #2

(1) Give exact number of tracks and length of tracks

(2) Describe locomotive repair facilities.

c. ALMA ATA Munitions Plant #175. This may be located between PASTERA ULITSA on the south and [redacted]SISA ULITSA on the north and between STEPNAYA ULITSA on west and UZBEK ULITSA on east.

(1) Locate exactly and sketch the layout of buildings.

(2) Describe any large buildings and give total number of buildings.

(3) State whether the old street car repair plant is still operating and whether the new street car repair plant plant south of #175 has been completed and is in operation.

d. Biological Combine produces veterinary biological products.

(1) Locate exactly, describe size and sketch layout of plant.

(2) Describe security measures surrounding plant including uniforms of guards.



~~SECRET~~

(3) Describe carefully the main buildings including existence of ventilators on roof and whether windows are opened or closed.

f. Sketch a city plan and locate all government buildings, industrial enterprises and transportation system.

g. Air and parachute activity north of ALMA ATA Railroad Station #1 has been reported. This area is served by a bus which runs to DIMITRIEVKA, from which American Embassy personnel were ejected by militia.

(1) Locate and describe airfields.

(2) Describe carefully any aircraft.

(3) Locate and describe barracks area and any training area near by.

h. Political and Religious information should be reported as requested above.

23. ALMA ATA to MOSCOW and HOME

Since this route is undetermined at this time, but is presumed to duplicate that of more frequent Embassy travel, we are not submitting requirements for this leg of journey. It is believed that normal alert observations along lines already suggested should suffice.

Debriefing
- radar at Batu
- Marginis Radar

video briefing guides.

Send camera to house, can pick up 400-500 color pictures.

Call Greg Monday -
other letters Monday preliminary.

COPY

March 25, 1955

Dear Mr.

I wonder if the following itinerary could be approved.

I would drive to Astara on the Caspian Sea. I would then like to go from -

| | |
|---|---|
| Astara to Baku | -- travel by car |
| Baku to Krasnovodsk | -- travel by air |
| Krasnovodsk to Ashkhabad | -- travel by air |
| Ashkhabad to Chardzhou | -- travel by air |
| Chardzhou to Bukhara | -- travel by rail |
| Bukhara to Samarkand | -- travel by rail |
| Samarkand to Stalinabad | -- travel by automobile |
| Stalinabad to Leninabad | -- travel by rail |
| Leninabad to Fergana | -- travel by automobile |
| Leninabad to Kokan | -- travel by automobile |
| Leninabad to Tashkent | -- travel by automobile |
| Tashkent to Frunze | -- travel by air |
| Frunze to Alma Ata | -- travel by air |
| Alma Ata to Moscow | -- travel by air, with one or two stops |
| Moscow-Warsaw-Berlin | -- travel by air |

Would this itinerary be agreeable with your government?

Could you tell me what the approximate cost in dollars for this trip would be, including travel, food and lodging? I would like the estimate to cover three people: Mr. myself, and a secretary or interpreter whom I am now trying to find and whose name I will submit to you shortly.

Yours faithfully,

| | |
|---|---|
| SR/6 | Col Lerden Rm 1808 X 3375 |
| Requirements | Yvonne Rm 2711 X 3955 |
| OCR | Bill Natte X- 3415 |
| Reports | June Swarbrick or Jeanne Horgan |
| ORR | Guy Lerden Rm 1217 M. |
| AD/OCR | Col. Jean Moreau X 6911 |

24-21732

MAA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Azer | BAKU, Azerbaijan | Oil, esp offshore |
| Turkmen | KRASNOVODSK (only Trade Harm) | |
| Turkmen | ASHKABAD, Turkmenistan | |
| Turkmen | CHARDZOU, ~~Georgia~~ | |
| | BUKHARA, Uzbekistan | |
| Uzbek | SAMARKAND ~~Kazakh~~ | |
| | STALINABAD, Tadzhik | Steel & Coal |
| Uzbek | JASHKENT, | Textile Fact |
| | FRUNZE, Kirghiz | |
| | ALMA ATA, Kazakhstan | |
| | BARNAUL | New Lands |
| | NOVOSIBIRSK | Dam, Mach Plant |
| | OMSK | |
| | PETROPAVLOVSK (North Kazakh) | |
| | SVERDLOVSK | |
| | KAZAM | |
| | MOSCOW | |
| | LENINGRAD | Unreconstructed |

Visited Law Courts, talked to many judges.
Asked Sovs about liquidations, collectivization & legal arbitrariness
Visited Universities
Some Libraries
Pioneer camp
Visited Kolkhozes

201-211732

CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY
~~SECRET~~
(When Filled In)

# PERSONALITY (201) FILE REQUEST

| TO | DATE | ACTION |
|---|---|---|
| RI/ANALYSIS SECTION | 7 January 1958 | OPEN ☐ AMEND ☐ CLOSE ☐ |
| **FROM** | ROOM NO. | TELEPHONE |
| SR/10 | 2613 J | 8352 |

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Form must be typed or printed in block letters.

**SECTION I:** List 201 number, name and identifying data in the spaces provided. All known aliases and variants (including maiden name, if applicable) must be listed. If the identifying data varies with the alias used, a separate form must be used. Write UNKNOWN for items you are unable to complete.

**SECTION II:** List cryptonym or pseudonym, if assigned. If true name is sensitive, obtain 201 number from 201 Control Desk and complete Section I and Section III. On a separate form, enter the 201 number and complete Section II and Section III. Submit each form separately.

**SECTION III:** To be completed in all cases.

## SECTION I

| SENSITIVE ☐ NONSENSITIVE ☐ | 201 NO. | 1. SOURCE DOCUMENT |
|---|---|---|
| | 2 1 7 2 2 | |

| NAME (Last) | (First) | (Middle) | (Title) | SEX 3. M ☒ F ☐ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KENNEDY, | Robert | F. | | |

**NAME VARIANT**

| TYPE NAME 2. | (Last) | (First) | (Middle) | (Title) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| PHOTO 4. YES ☐ NO ☐ | BIRTH DATE 5. D M Y | COUNTRY OF BIRTH 6. | CITY OR TOWN OF BIRTH 7. | OTHER IDENTIFICATION 8. 1. 2. 3. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

| OCCUPATION/POSITION | OCC/POS. CODE 9. |
|---|---|
| Counsel to the Senate Investigations Subcommittee. | |

## SECTION II

| CRYPTONYM | PSEUDONYM |
|---|---|
| | |

## SECTION III

| COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE 10. | ACTION DESK 11. | SECOND COUNTRY INTEREST 12. | THIRD COUNTRY INTEREST 12a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | SR/10 | | |

COMMENTS:

201- 2 1 7 2 2

| PERMANENT CHARGE YES ☐ NO ☒ | RESTRICTED FILE YES ☒ NO ☐ | SIGNATURE |
|---|---|---|
| | | Polly Griesemer, SR/10 |

Form No. 1 Oct. 56 **831** Use previous editions.

~~SECRET~~
CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY

(38)

CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY
~~SECRET~~
(When Filled In)

# PERSONALITY (201) FILE REQUEST

| TO | DATE | ACTION |
|---|---|---|
| RI/ANALYSIS SECTION | 7 January 1958 | OPEN ☐ AMEND ☐ CLOSE ☐ |
| **FROM** SR/10 | ROOM NO. 2613 J | TELEPHONE 8352 |

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Form must be typed or printed in block letters.

**SECTION I:** List 201 number, name and identifying data in the spaces provided. All known aliases and variants (including maiden name, if applicable) must be listed. If the identifying data varies with the alias used, a separate form must be used. Write UNKNOWN for items you are unable to complete.

**SECTION II:** List cryptonym or pseudonym, if assigned. If true name is sensitive, obtain 201 number from 201 Control Desk and complete Section I and Section III. On a separate form, enter the 201 number and complete Section II and Section III. Submit each form separately.

**SECTION III:** To be completed in all cases.

## SECTION I

| SENSITIVE ☐ NONSENSITIVE ☐ | 201 NO. 1. 201732 | SOURCE DOCUMENT |
|---|---|---|

| NAME (Last) | (First) | (Middle) | (Title) | SEX 3. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KENNEDY, | Robert | F. | | X M ☐ F |

NAME VARIANT

| TYPE NAME 2. | (Last) | (First) | (Middle) | (Title) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

| PHOTO 4. | BIRTH DATE 5. | COUNTRY OF BIRTH 6. | CITY OR TOWN OF BIRTH 7. | OTHER IDENTIFICATION 8. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| YES ☐ NO ☐ | D M Y | | | 1. 2. 3. |

| OCCUPATION/POSITION | OCC/POS. CODE 9. |
|---|---|
| Counsel to the Senate Investigations Subcommittee. | |

## SECTION II

| CRYPTONYM | PSEUDONYM |
|---|---|
| | |

## SECTION III

| COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE 10. | ACTION DESK 11. | SECOND COUNTRY INTEREST 12. | THIRD COUNTRY INTEREST 12a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | SR/10 | | |

COMMENTS:

201-

| PERMANENT CHARGE | RESTRICTED FILE | SIGNATURE |
|---|---|---|
| YES ☐ X NO | X YES ☐ NO | Polly Griesener, SR/10 |

REQUESTOR'S COPY TO BE DESTROYED UPON RECEIPT OF MACHINE LISTING